VOL. LXIV. - NO. 20

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1 1905

WHOLE NO. 3288

WESSYGHED A SACHENYS Afficial Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society. ASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUR. CO.

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Boston, Mass.

Forest Planting for Profit. Mr. Theodore F. Borst, consulting forest engineer of Boston, was the speaker before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Jan. 21. The subject of "Forest Planting for Profit in Massachusetts" was fully

It is a matter of common knowledge that prices of all forest products, especially wood of the better kinds, has been very rapidly rising, and as these advanced prices are occasioned by a scarcity of desirable timber there is no reason to believe that prices will ever be lower; in fact, everything points toward much higher prices in the future.

GOOD LOCATIONS.

There are many thousands of acres of land in New England that are absolutely waste. Much of this land is either unfit or waste. Much of this land is either unit or unnecessary for agricultural purposes. Everywhere we note abandoned, brushy, wornout pastures, impoverished plow-land, deforested tops of ridges, steep, rocky hillsides, poor, loose, sandy soil, odd cor-ners too expensive to plow and cultivate; yet many of these waste lands could at small expense be made to yield valuable timber groups timber crops.

HOW MUCH PER ACRE.

In discussing how many trees to plant, the size of plants to use and the spacing be-tween the trees, it was shown how very de-pendent the answer to these questions is on the nature of the land to be forested. It was shown that upon areas where more or less voluntary tree growth exists the supplementary planting necessary to fill the open places was very quickly and cheaply done, sometimes costing as low as \$4 or \$5 per acre, using white pine trees for this purpose. Where the entire area must be planted the trees are set about 5x5 feet apart, requiring 1743 trees per sore, and may cost from \$7 to \$15 per acre. The size of plans needed determines much the cost of the plantation. The size needed is very dependent upon the conditions and the nature of growth covering the land. Brushy, blueberry and sweet fern land re-Brushy, blueberry and sweet fern land require, for instance, the use of three-year-old transplanted stock, while open, exhausted pasture lands can frequently be planted with two-year-old seedlings. Where conditions permit the use of chestnuts, acorns or hickory nuts, the cost of planting per acre may be only \$2 or \$3. Some eighteen thousand acres of waste land have already been artificially forcated in this

New Grange at Ohio University. Jan. 9 Miss Mary E. Lee originised a trunge at the Ohio State University, members Faculty Agriculture, State Librarian Falbrenth and wife, Director Weather Buccan Smith and wife, Chief Inspector of Orthards and Nurseries Burges and wife and A. D. Coherly constituting the membership, that Master Derthick and the executive

nd are familiar with the proper conditions of entitystion. To such men the Commonwellth is a country of great possibilities.

JOHN PLUMMER.

Selling is Half the Crop. It makes no tired to hear farmers say there is no sale for their produce, when they don't even let any one know that they have some commodities for sale. Last summer I visited neighbor S. I noticed he had a few trees of summer Rumbo apples as fine sens as an agg is of ment," asserted the

espe.

"Even the books of nature often tend to magneration, but I would plead for a natural first-hand knowledge of 'out-of-doors. In the cities our taste has become so persected that we cannot appreciate nature cadily. Nature has not enough excitement, not enough dash and ro. Even in laters we are inclined to pick out the uncapital state.

and half-fat stock thrown on the market, the average valuation of cattle for the year shows about \$1 per head increase.

always heads the procession; that one waits to be the tail of it. Some convert their food

always heads the procession; that one waits to be the tail of it. Some convert their food into milk, and so live to ripe years; others tend to fatten, and hurry themselves to the shambles. Gentle and amiable qualities characterize some, others are always at cross purposes and we never like them.

To moralise a bit, two things are apparent. The farmer, tured and vexed, as he often is by the actions of his cattle, may reflect that, like his childran, news are to be treated as individuals, not as a herd. This bit of philosophy, while not a sure for his impatience, may at least be a salve for it, in that he will let reason displace passion in their treatment. One other thing cries to heaven for redress. Anathemus upon the mere commercialist who taiks of cows only as so many machines from which business can be extracted in proportion as you fire the bollers and oil the bearings. Stuff in the grain, say they, the mere highly concentrated the better. Do it early and late. Give the creatures only a week or two of rest between times. Push them. No matter if they become prematurely old in two or three years. Milk, milk, dollars, dollars—that's the cry. Make them pay big dividends quick, then let them go at any price and buy others. It is well that a cow should do her best for her owner, but that best is to be interpreted rationally and humanely and not commercially only. Who boasts of the unusual work a horse can do? Why should farmers boast of the extra hundreds of pounds of butter a cow will produce? Is it not a fact that this high pressure of projection shortens the cow's life and often brings on disease and suffering long before death relieves her?

Business on the farm is an excellent arti-

rings on disease and sease relatives her?

Business on the farm is an excellent article of faith; sentiment ought also to be cherished, giving to the material life that which makes it worth the living.

George A. Smith.

Form Freight on Trolley Roads. One of the greatest possibilities of the interarbet read the he the development of freight traffic. It is well fitted for the transfer of farm produce and supplies for farmers and for carrying package merchandles, and it can often give great convenience for delivery and for the possibility of handling freight economically, especially in small cities.



soons or hickory nuts, the cost of planting per acre may be only \$3 or \$3. Some eighteen thousand acres of waste land have already been artificially forested. In the planting we of the control of the planting with was done forty, fifty and sixty years hence must prove even more profitable; especially when there is every indication that timber prices will double or perhaps troble themselves before that time.

ORE DIFFICUTY

In the way of the general tree planting is that proper trees for forest planting are not readily obtainable at smellently low prices. For small plantings it may be advisable to transplant small seedlings, say from six to twelve inobes high from open pastures, but sually for plantations largey than five or six acres, the additional coat for labor, etc., necessary to collect and plant such stock is not compensated for. Also the success of such planting is often not encouraging.

White pine, chestnut, hickory, ash, oak, maple and tamarsek are among the best trees for planting in Massachauotts, but under some of roumstances other trees may be fire faity or one hundred acres, the cost of planting inhy large scale, say twenty-fifty or one hundred acres, the cost of planting inhy large scale, say wenty-fifty or one hundred acres, the cost of planting inhy large scale, say wenty-fifty or one hundred acres, the cost of planting inhy large scale, say wenty-fifty or one hundred or extension the cost for white pine planting.

THE INCOME.

Uncured for white pine forest in Massachustis may produce in sixty years about thirty thousand feet of time, M, while miles the continuations have been figured to yield a met annual form of \$1.15 per acre, paid at the expression is size acres, the cost of planting the young trees may be first price forestry treatment the European figures show that fifty thousand feet of time of planting to the into of cost planting the young trees may be first prices and prices and prices are provided to the cost of the course, and partity by reason of the produced of time. With prices

as they grow, going to waste. I asked him why he did not sell them. "No one wants them," he replied. I told him such apples were in big demand in York at more than \$1 per bushel. "Well, John," he said, apeaking to his son, "I guess you will have a better them down and sell them, and you will have helf the money." So John yet the apples nicely on straw in the vagor box and covered them all up with himbets and started to York to sell the apples. He drove up town about a mile, those apples in locky covered up all the time, expecting, no doubt, but some telepathic to raine-trader would divine what he find, come out on the attrect, step him and buy apples, but he went of fortunats. By more accident, a grower discovered that he had apples for asis it they so dot them for had apples for asis. Think of a morehant closing all his above windows, tabring down his sign and above the waste do you suppose he would do?—L. W. Lighty, East Bettia, Pa.

By. Bettey on Country Life.

The increased attention which is being given to country life is ovi enced by the fact that Dr. L. H. Balley, president of Cornell College of Agriculture, has been invited to give a course of four lectures before the Twentioth Contury Citys of Ron. Dr. Balley's first lecture, given Jan.

The Live Stock Stimutjon.

Identy, East Berlin, Pa.

Dr. Belley on Country Life.

The increased attention which is being given to country life is ovi enced by the fact that Dr. L. H. Balley, precident of Cornell College of Agriculture, has been invited to give a course of four lectures before the Twentieth Century Cisb of Recton. Dr. Balley's first lecture, given Jan. 7, alluded to the attitude necessary to appreciate nature and country surroundings. One should thoroughly muster nome network and avoid mistakes. Natural history, gooding or bottomy would emble one to take an intelligent interest in some class of densite of natural surroundings. Education would be externily not to get more education than your intelligence can stand." Dr. Balley had been necessared to call the students together twice a meanth and had read those pectry. He found it a mistake to meaned that young mee from the farms call after appreciate poolity. "They are so full of amounts appreciate poolity;" They are so full of amounts appreciate poolity; "They are so full of amounts appreciate poolity;" They are so full of amounts and the surface of the poolity." They are so full of amounts appreciate poolity; "They are so full of amounts and the surface of the poolity;" They are so full of amounts and the surface of the poolity; "They are so full of amounts and the surface of the poolity;" They are so full of amounts and the surface of the poolity.

Dairy.

Quotations in Boston show slight change from last week. The Boston market did not follow the extreme rise recorded in New York, and hence has not suffered from the reaction which occurred in that market. Prices, in fact, are fully equal to those of last week, some sales even being recorded a little above the top quotations then given. Should the reaction, however, go further in New York market, Boston would feel the effect in a day or two. In the market itself there is no ground for decline, receipts being still very light and demand as active as could be expected under the conditions. The strongest feature at present is the limited supply of storage goods, which are not now in sufficient quantity to support the unlimited demand and are selling within one cent of the corresponding grades of fresh-made butter. Box butter is selling alightly above tub lots. Print butter is in somewhat oversupply and not much wanted. It commands only a fraction above tub lots. Dealers pronounce the butter trade rather poor, a condition which might be expected under the prevailing high prices; but receipts are correspondingly light and strictly fancy goods are especially scarce. The great bulk of arrivals coming in now are of inferior flavor and not acceptable to the con umer, yet, because of the high prices there is some demand for cheaper butter. Many retailers who usually carry only the upper grades of creamery now carry lower grades and dairy butter in order to be able to quote lower prices. The cheese situation holds steady, with re-ceipts light, market a little dull and prices at fully their former range. Twin of extra, ranges from 12 to 121 cents; firsts, 101 to 111 cents; seconds, 8 to 10 cents.

At New York the largely increased recelpts are due to the fact of at least fifteen carloads of held butter reaching here yesterday from Western freezers, quite a big block of it coming through from San Francisco. The market was a little unsettled early in the day, buyers becoming some-what frightened over the large figures posted, but this feeling wore away later, and the close is about steady. Fancy fresh creamery sold to the extent of jobbing requirements at 29 to 29½ cents. The demand was confined quite closely to the regular trade, but there did not seem to be much surplus stock seeking custom. Firsts are plentiful and offering quite freely at 27 to 28½ cents. The lower grades of fresh are also slow. It is doubtful that buyers will be inclined to take any stock ahead of their immediate requirements, for this week at least, but there is strong probability that supplies for the balance of the week will be much lighter and the market may show a somewhat firmer tone. Held creamery is moving rather slowly, but buyers who want fancy stock have to pay 27 to 271 cents. There is no change in State dairy. Imitation creamery holds firm, and the same is true of factory and packing stock, supplies of which continue light. Renovated has a fair demand, but the offerings are fairly liberal and no disposition to make any further change in values. The cheese market is running along in

about the same general position as noted for some time past. Trading, while perhaps not quite so brisk, still keeps up fairly satisfactory, mostly from out-of-town dealers. There is little, if any, disposition to crowd prices any higher, holders generally being inclined to meet the demand promptly as it comes along and reduce stocks into s more narrow and safer compass. There has been no change in the official range of quotations and bulk of business doing is on the basis of the figures given, though we hear of occasional sales of especially attractive quality at a slight premium. We hear of a little more looking around on the part of exporters for cheap cheese, and a few small, fresh purchases on that account, but such buyers find it rather slim picking. Skims in light stock and m held firmly.

Latest cable advices from the principal markets in Great Britain to George A. Cochrane give butter markets as steady. The wintry weather this week has stimulated consumption, and while arrivals from the Antipodes continue large, there are but slight accumulations. Finest Danish 23 to 241 cents, finest New Zealand 21 to 22 cents, finest Canadian, 21 to 22 cents, finest Australian 20% to 21 cents, finest Argentine 20 to 21 cents, Russian 20 to 21 cents. There continues to be a great scarcity of under grades. Cheese markets are decidedly firm and working more in sellers' favor. Prices are practically unchanged, with finest Sepers in American and Canadian selling at 111 to 12 cents.

Stock and Dairy Notes.

In drying off cows, Hoard's Dairyman recommends giving each one half an ounce of alum in a quart of water, repeating the dose on alternate days, until 1½ to two ounces of alum have been given. This treatment accompanied by the usual missing, the withdrawal of milk but once daily at first, and then only milking once in days, will quickly dry the cows. While this is in progress it is, of course, necessary to refrain from giving the cows such food as is known to increase the flow of milk.

The power of the cow to take and digest large quantities of food regulates to a considerable degree her value in the dairy The small eater is of little value, as it is impossible for her to make milk, and force energy and milk out of food that contains too little of the elements for force and milk making. In all cases a large eater is wanted. The large eater will have a depth of body not seen in the small eaters. The breadth of the body will also be more than that of cows that are small producers of

It has been found that the average milch cow requires about eighty-one pounds of water a day while in milk—nearly ten gallons—and about fifty-three pounds while dry. Of this, the cow in milk takes rather more than two-thirds—say seven gallons—as drink, and the rest in her food, while the dry cow takes rather less than two-thirds as drink, and a little more than one-third in the food. This shows the necessity of giv-ing cows water as frequently as possible, not confining them to one drink a day, as is

May 28 17 cents was the official market, which held until June 11, when the price of 17 cents was good until the middle of August. An advance was made then to 18 cents, and gradually prices hardened and became stronger, until at the beginning of November 25 cents was reached, which November 25 cents was reached, wheld through the whole of that mo December opened higher at 26 cents, and held fairly steady until the last two meet-ings; on the 24th and 31st prices advanced

to 28 cents.

It would appear from the figures named above and the changes both of the time and the price, that we have had a natural, normal market for the past year, more so than in some former years. There has been no large speculative buying or selling. Supply and demand have had their influence and been the main factors in fixing the price on the Elgin board during the past year.

Comparing the prices in Elgin and New York, the difference in values is so slight that prices made on the Elgin Board as a basis for buying butter would be considerably higher, freight being taken into account at the same time. During the early part of the year up to the first of May, Elgin prices were practically on the same plan as New York. During the summer months and up to late fall, New York was about one half cent higher, as a rule.

Haricultural.

The Cranberry Crop Well In Hand. The cranberry crop of the country is estimated by Secretary Fitch of the Wisconsin Association at a total of one million bushels, of which seven hundred thousand were produced in New England, 230,000 in New Jersey and seventy thousand in the New Jersey and seventy thousand in the West. The price, he says, ranges from \$3 to \$4 for poor quality, \$5.50 to \$6.50 for medium and \$7 to \$8 for fancy. "The sound stock was evenly and satisfactorily distributed and the feeling new is that the remaining supply will be profitably marketed." He places emphasis on the need of extending and broadening the market in order to take express of the increase in output. order to take care of the increase in output which increases rapidly year by year.

Vegetables in Good Supply.

Dealers report trade reasonably good for the season, demand being quiet but steady, and about what might be anticipated for the first of Febuary. Cabbages are in somewhat increased supply and prices weak. Onions are in ample receipt, trade quiet and prices averaging a trifle lower. Squashes of choice quality and condition are now in rather moderate supply, with prices tending upward, but quite a number of lots showing injury from long keeping are on sale, and these are dull with prices irregular. Hence the range of quotation is wide, from \$12 to \$20 per ton for Hubbards. Turnips are in steady demand with no change in price. Hothouse vegetable continue rather plenty, except cucumbers, which are still scarce and high. The tomato situation is improving a little, but prices are still low. Mushrooms continue very plenty. Southern vegetables are mostly poor in quality, except kale, spinach and lettuce. The condition is thought to be an affect of the cold weather in the profucing section, and also in some cases of njury during the trip North.

Potatoes are in very full supply and emain about stationary, hence the market is weak, showing a tendency to lower

for the week er nded Jan. 21, as reported to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, were 93,961 barrels, including 34,519 barrels from oston, 19,853 barrels from New York, 14, 996 barrels from Portland, Me., 23,568 parrels from Halifax and 1025 barrels from St. John. The shipments included 35,999 barrels for Liverpool, 29,433 barrels for London, 9608 barrels for Glasgow and 18,921 barrels for various ports. For the same week last year the shipments were 77,669 barrels, again 44,478 barrels for the same week in 1903. The total shipments thus far this seaso have been 1,848,167 barrels, including 533, 019 barrels from Boston, 472,506 barrels from New York, 191,707 barrels from Portland, Me., 367,681 barrels from Mon 243,258 barrels from Halifax, 7388 barrels from St. John, N. B., 8500 barrels from Wolfville, N. S. and 24,108 barrels from Annapolis, N. S. The shipments for the same time last season were 2,777,887 bar-

rels; in 1903, 1,921,661 barrels.

Maynard & Child on the Liverpool apple market: Steamer Welshman selling twelve thousand barrels; fancy Baldwins \$2.35 to \$2.64, mixed Baldwins \$2.06 to \$2.30, Greenling \$1.45 to \$2.61 ings \$1.94 to \$2.50.

Produce Notes.

In comment on the statement last week regarding special shipments of apples to France, a prominent New York commison man writes in criticism of the Fren sion man writes in cristols of the Franch market: "The French Government," he says, "has passed a very strict law regarding fruit from sections having the San Jose scale. The French crop is a large one and prices unsatisfactory, and shipments, as a general rule, have hardly paid for freight

The total grape erop of the Chautauqua district of New York State is reckoned by a local paper at 7479 carloads at a value of \$2,150,360. About half the amount was in \$2,100,300. About half the amount was in baskets worth on an average of 11 cents per eight pounds, and the other half in bulk grapes reckoned at \$20 per ton. The crop was considered generally profitable and it is thought the grape area will be increased. The quality was inferior to that of the preceding year, but owing to the better demand the prices were more satisfactory.

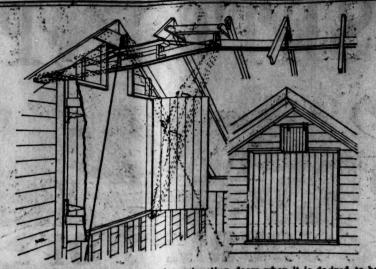
American fruit growers in Cuba have been successful in getting bearing straw-berry fields established. It was formerly supposed that this fruit could not be grown in the island.

not confining them to one drink a day, as is done on some farms.

Butter Prices for the Year.

During the year 1904 there has not been a very large difference between the highest and the lowest, as quoted by Elgin Dairy Report, the lowest occuring in June, at 174 cents and the highest in December, 28 cents, a difference of 105 cents between the low and high mark for the year just passed.

Taking the months as they go by, starting in at 24 cents, there was a gradual hardening of prices, until February closed at 26 cents. Then for the month of March and a part of April 245 cents was the standard price, easing off to 23 cents, and later on gradually dropping down, until on



This out shows simple manner of constructing doors when it is desired to have the track extend out close to the peak of the roof. The large doors should be about seven feet aquare, and swing inside; above these a small door two feet square hinged at the top to swing outside. This opening will be sufficient for the track and head of fork, leaving the full space of the large door for the loading of hay. When the lower doors are opened, raising the tracking will open the upper door, allowing it to lie upon the truss rod of track, out of the way of the carrier; when the track is lowered it will shut, closing tight against the top of the lower doors. Both positions of the track, extending out ready for use and lowered within the building are also shown.

To secure the track in working position you have only to pull down upon the heisting rope until the supporting loop of the track is above the hook; then a little side movement will move it upon the beek. In lowering the track, elevate to clear the point of hook, when pulling in a little upon the rope will draw the loop clear of the hook.

Raising and lowering the track is but a moment's time, and can be done after each load if you desire to close the doors. When using track the rope can be thrown over the door or a nail in door jamb.out of the way. Next week we will illustrate a single and double rail hinged extension track adapted to all the various hay carriers in use.

native potatoes.

The shipments of potatoes from northern Maine by rail have been five hundred thousand bushels in excess of last year.

"As a rule, high-grade feeds are cheap-est."—Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkin-

Chicago, my last season on the road, I went into a dining car, and a small boy started to laugh so his mother couldn't stop him.
"I said to her, 'That boy needs a spank-

"'I know he does, but I don't believe in spanking a boy on a full stomach.'
"I said, 'Neither do I. Turn him over. You may naturally ask what has this to do with recipes, such as Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Rorer and Miss Farmer have been writing for so many years. Remember, this is May Irwin's Cook Book, and this favorite actress must have her little joke. In fact the book is filled with them—almost as many as there are recipes. On the pages opposite to the so-called "dainty dishes for delicate digestion," there is a bit of humor-ous verse or a pun, and one wonders if there isn't a joke concealed in some of the recipes. The collection as a whole, we are seriously informed, includes some which were "pried away from reticent chefs and head waiters, and others that the author's friends have generously contributed, with several of her own." The book is dedicated by the author wm." The book is dedicated by the author prices. Most sales of large lots are now made below 50 cents per bushel for the choice varieties. The situation is not very encouraging, as enormous stocks of potatoes seem to be ready at the slightest sign of improvement in the market. Sweet potatoes are in light supply and limited at the high prices quoted.

The total apple Shipments.

The total apple Shipments from all ports for the wack and day apple shipments from all ports for the week anded Jan. 21 as reprorted to the semantial ports and to those who failed to laugh and to those who said 'go ahead and eat it' when she could have been adhering to her saccharin tablets and dry toast, with the hopes they may be tempted into eating 'not wisely but too well.'" If the recipes are as as good as some of the jokes they will commend themselves to epicureans.

The total apple shipments from all ports of the week anded Jan. 21 as reprorted to the semantial ports of Spirit," What can he do but realize the everlasting truth in the counsel of the semantial ports. fish, vegetables, soups, meats, cakes, puddings, pies, sauces, pickles, sailad dressings, weish rarebits, ices, and last, but not forgotten—drinkables, in the list of recipes. The pages containing the recipes are for most part illustrated in a light vein. This believe collection of good things coult to be choice collection of good things ought to be worth owning. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

M. Allette Ayer has selected and arranged a choice lot of quotations, and the Rev. Frances E. Clark, D. D., has written an introduction for another of those everpopular books of compilations. This particular volume is called "Daily Cheer Year look," and it does not differ materially from the many already on the market. It is sixteen mo. size, enabling the compiler to include several selections on each page, and these quotations represent a wide range of authors, known and unknown, varying in length from one line to an entire poem in length from one line to an entire poem. There are several collections from the writings of Frances R. Havergal, Margaret E. Sangster, Miss Helen Keller, J. R. Miller, D. D., Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Susan Coolidge, Zion's Herald, Epworth Herald and the Christian Endeavor World, as well as from the better known works of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell and Lucy Larcom. In his introduction Rev. Dr. Clark sava: Clark says:

"We desire a message from that silent companion, our favorite year book, not of profound and abstrace meaning, not a message over which we must knit our brows and puzzle our brains, but one that heart-ens and consoles, one that throws a beam ens and consoles, one that throws a beam of light upon a therny or rugged pathway of the week, and leads us to take up our daily burden with a song and not a groan. Just such a message will this delightful book bring to every reader. It will shed light on his pathway and put gladness in his heart, and help him on many a rough bit of his daily lowersey." of his daily journey."

There are over eight hundred selections in the volume and the binding of dark bine cloth, with gold decorations, makes it suitable and acceptable as a gift book. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, \$1.00 net.)

The World Beautiful. Thou art shut out of the Heaven of Spirit."

course, greatly injured by the abundance of native potatoes.

The shipments of potatoes from northern Maine by rail have been five hundred thousand bushels in excess of last year.

"As a rule, high-grade feeds are cheapest."—Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, Wit.

"Literature.

May Irwin has written a book. The title page denotes it in the cook book category, but on page 18 we find the following:

"I remember when I was returning from Chicago, my last season on the road, I went Brooks.

must belong through Him to all His brethren. And so all that the man plucked out of their grap, to give to Christ, comes back to them freely, sanctified and ennobled by passing through Him who is the Lord and Master of them all.

"For such a social life as that we have a right to pray. But we may do more than pray for it. We may begin tin ourselves. Already we may give ourselves to Christ. We may see in all our bodily life,—in the strength and glory of our youth if we are young and strong, in the weariness and depression of our age or feebleness if we are old and feeble,—the marks of His ownershes, thready we may make the world stronger by being our own, and sweeter by being our own, and sweeter by being our own, but Christ's. Such lives may He give to us all!"—Phillips

Robert Browning perfectly characterized hobert Browning perfectly characterizes that beautiful condition we call "heaven" when he defines it as the "Heaven of Spirit." This is the only possible heaven,—not a location, but a spiritual condition, and being a condition of spirit, it may be entered into now and here. If one is not, at the present hour, living in heaven it is, manifestly, his own fault. Perhans we manifestly, his own fault. Perhaps we must admit that most of us are not so living; that we awaken in the morning and close our eyes to sleep at night under a bur-den of mingled pain, sadness, discord,— conscious, it may be, of being misin-terpreted and misunderstood; and on our own part, perhaps misinterpret-ing and misunderstanding others until all the fine gold of life is fretted away, and the time,—all the days and months and years that should be beautiful, joyous, years that should be beautiful, joyous, filled with noble achievement and generous outgoing; with sympathetic joy in all the good of others,—come to be, instead, entangled with hopelessness and thus paralyzed into inactivity. Such a condition as everlasting truth in the counsel of the apostle, "Knook, and it shall be opened to you." The door that closed shall be opened. The peace and radiance that seems lost shall be regained. The "Heaven of Spirit" is always open. One may regain it through prayer and the uplift of the heart to God.

"Even here," says Philips Brooks, "every man may claim his own life, not for himself but for his Lord." Even here and now one may live as unto the Lord: live

now one may live as unto the Lord; live with tenderness and consideration and care hers; live with dignity and fortitud through his own trials and keep in spirit touch with divine and beautiful things.

It is the Life Radiant that may be lived And no one of us need be shut out of the Heaven of Spirit. We may live in it,—now and here,—by living in the higher and nobler qualities of Spirit.

The Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Popular Science.

—Inhaling steam charged with camphor and apthalin is the new remedy for whooping bough of Dr. Aloie Monti. The child sits in the rapor for three-quarters of an hour daily, and minediate relief follows, while mild cases are cured in three to four weeks and severe cases in four to six weeks. The early trials are reported to have shown no unfavorable or harmful re-

—The novel telephone of E. Buhmer, which has excited much interest in Berlin, consists essentially of a microphone transmitter with an electrolytic cell, having two hearing tubes, as receiver. The cell is claimed to give great distinction to any speech transmitted.

receiver. The cell is claimed to give great distinction to any speech transmitted.

—While there is really little risk of premature burial, absolute proof of death may add much to the peace of mind of relatives and others. Numerous signs have been given, but the beginning of decomposition scenes to have been the only sure one. Now, however, Dr. Icard believes he has discovered a test that is absolutely positive and reliable. A solution of fluoresein is injected deeply into the cellular tissue, when if the circulation still continues intense jaundice of the skin and greeness of the eyes is produced by absorption of the dye, but if the circulation has completely stopped that in time of epidemic—when hasty burial may be necessary—this test he applied at least two hours before the body is pisced in the coffin. If the person is dead there is no distiguration, and if slive the discoloration soon passes away.

—That drinking much water lessens weight instead of increasing it—causing one to grow thin instead of fat—is the surprising result of late French experiments. M. Maurel fed a guinea pig with bran, carrots and carrot stalks with two injections of water each day, when the animal steadily lost weight, but on continuing the same diet in smaller quantity and without water, a continuous gain was apparent. Variations of the experiment confirmed the result. Tried on human subjects, other experimenters are a large amount of water daily for a month without increasing weight, and trebling for seven days the water taken by another man had no effect.

—A physician reported by Proteseor Mueller

effect.

—A physician reported by Protessor Mueller or Goetingen, has been able to work out in a few seconds the squares of any numbers of five figures and to learn and repeat in 12½ minutes a row of 204 figures. The greatest earlier feat in memory for numbers was the learning of 204 figures in seventy-five minutes.

—Late medical authority states that persons have been revived six hours after apparent death from lightning stroke.

Salser's Home Builder Corn. So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn. 198 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1905.

0000000 WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS?

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS?

120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.

310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.

80 bu. Salzer Speltz and Macaroni Wheat.

1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.

14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.

60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.

160,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.

160,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder wonder.

54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn—rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now such yields you can have in 1905, if you will plant my seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 100

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great estalog and lots of farm seed samples. [F.P.]

GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Floas and Lice for Dogs, Cata and Horses. Sure to kill them quick. No. 11 PORTLAND STREET Boston, Mass.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL

Vaughn Flexible Harrow.

The only Harrow that has given entire satisfaction to Dealer and Consumer. The only Harrow manufactured without nut or bolt. WE LEAD, OTHERS Q. C. VAUGHN MFG. CO., Jefferson, Wis. Manufacturers of Yaughn Flexible Harrow, Mik, Farm, Delivery, Truck and Dray Wagons, Seeders and Drills.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys FOR SALE.

Bronze Turkeys are noted for their when matured will weigh 30 to 45 pounds; hear, 18 to 30 pounds. They are good foragers and not inclined to wander far away from home. Price, 34.00 per pair, or \$5.00 per trio of two hens and one gobbler. Put in strong, light crate and delivered to express office.

Avrshire Breeders' Association

Ay Ishine Directer's Association
Fresident—George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H.
Secretary—C. M. Winalow, Brandon, Vt.
Tressurer—Nicholas S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I.
Hanks for Registering and Transferring Ayrshire
Oatle furnished free.
The Year-Book for lew furnished free.
Frivate Herd Registers for Seventy-Five Cows,
Blash, good for 24 cows, price, 31.50 per 100; Blanks
for extending pedigree to five generations, 31 per 100.
All the above may be obtained from the Secretary.
From for Registering.—To Members, 31 for each
early of animals under two years old, and 32 each for
salmain over two years old. Transfers, 25 cents each.
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the Tressurer—St. 25 cents, postage paid.

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OFFICES -S W. 17TH ST., NEW YORK. President—Elmer A. Darling.
Secretary—J. J. Hemingway

Blanks for Registering and Transferring Jersey Cattle; also Blanks for Private Butter Tests or Registered Jersey Cows, furnished free of charge upon application to the Secretary.

See for Registering: To non-members, 27 each head, male or female. To members of the Club, 51 each head, male or female. All animals over two years old, double fee. For registration of all dead animals, 52.

Transfers are recorded free, if presented within 90 days from date of delivery. Transfers presented after the day fieeds.

Price of Gend Register, 31 per Single Volume. Butter of Gend Register, 32 per Single Volume. Butter the order of Register, 52 per Single Volume. Butter the order of Register, 52 per Single Volume. Butter the order of Register, 52 per Single Volume. Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1886, 52 per volume, pages, flexible leather, 50 cens.

By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be fol-owed in securing registration and transfers, sailed free on application.

iolstein-friesian association OF AMERICA.

President, Henry Stevens; Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt.: Superintendent of Advanced Registry, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.

PRES POR REGISTRY.

To Members.—Maies, \$3; females, \$1. Double fees for animals over one year of age. Transfers, if recorded within 6 months of date of sale, 25 cents each. Non-Members.—Maies, \$5; females, \$2. Over one year of age, double fees. Transfers, if recorded within 6 months of date of sale, 50c; over 6 months, \$1. Life Membership, \$85.

Advanced Register in charge of Supt. Hoxie, as bove, who will furnish all information and blanks Address F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt., for in-ormation relating to Registration of Pedigrees.

ROSEMONT HEREFORDS THE PANOUS ACROBAT

68460 Assisted by MARQUIS OF SALISBURY 18th 18884, the best son of imp. Salisbury.

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WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD

PERCHERON **STALLIONS**

DeLANCEY, and Breeders Northfield, Minn.

Roberts Menthol Cologne

.It Gives A Delightful, Refreshing Feeling, Most Restful To Tired Nerves.



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Those who are in any way troubled with nervous exhaustion, restlessness, or who have headaches, can be promptly relieved by the use of this cologne. In colds it is very desirable, relieves breathing and cools the skin where ache and pain plays its part.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE TOILET REQUISITE.

Price \$1.00, express paid.

WALNUT RIDGE COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

Doultry.

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NYE

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July 15,

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460

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We have record of a few small flocks of fowls owned in northern Ohio as long ago as 1875 which were there known as Japaas 1875 which were there are a super-ness fowls and were entirely distinct from the Japanese Silkies now so well known. They were white, had a very heavy coat of They were white, had a very heavy coat of fluffy or downy plumage, clean, yellow legs, single combs; were very hardy and vigorous and better layers than any of the dung-hill fowls in the neighborhood. They were also unusually fine for the table as their flesh was fine grained and tender and old hos were as easily fried and as delicious white. The neculiar formation of their as chicks. The peculiar formation of their feathers rendered them unable to fly and they were very pugnacious although almost

devoid of spurs.

After diligent search we are unable to learn any facts as to the origin of these Japanese fowls and as they were not owned by the kind of fanciers who now make poultry raising and breeding a science, they were allowed to become contaminated by impure blood and soon lost nearly all their distinguishing characteristics and were in a fair way to pass into oblivion when a few a fair way to pass into oblivion when a few specimens fell into the hands of a true fancier and scientific breeder who at once began the task of rescuing them from their

fallen state.

These specimens possessed few of the distinguishing features of their ancestors, but were chiefly noticeable on account of their fluffy plumage. They had been con-taminated by the admixture of other blood until they were of no particular color, had feathered shanks and were of no fixed type. From these few birds a large number were raised and separated into two pens, the lighter ones together and the darker ones in another pen. This process was continued each year until from one pen were produced pure white specimens and from the other, black ones.

In the meantime the characteristics which now make these fowls so valuable were being fixed by careful selection and scienbeing fixed by careful selection and solen-tific mating, and the clean, yellow legs, up-right, single comb, red ear lobes, the size, shape, carriage, beak and eyes, were all brought up to a high and uniform standard. The pecular and valuable features of the plumage were also carefully improved and fixed, all specimens showing any perfectly webbed feathers being excluded from the

breeding pens. Owing to the popular demand for buff fowls some White Finffs were crossed upon one of the best strains of a general purpose variety of that color, and in a few years a very satisfactory strain of buff or Golden Finfs was established, although the Finf plumage was much more easily secured in this outcross than the proper even color. The Black Fluffs present the same difficul-ties to the breeder as do all the black varieties in which the yellow leg is required, but will even now produce as many standard bird as most of the varieties now in the

birds as most of the varieties now in the Standard which require the yellow leg with black plumage and dark undercolor.

The White Fluffs have been brought to the greatest degree of perfection, and are now producing between ninety and ninety-free per control accounts. five per cent. of specimens possessing all the requirements of their standard as adopted by The National Fluff Club.

The pugnacity shown by their ancestors has been bred out, and they are now the most docile and easily handled fowls known and are easily taught to eat from the hand by their attendant. As they cann t fly, the height of fence necessary to confine them need not be more than three feet, and they are never found roosting in trees and other inaccessible places.

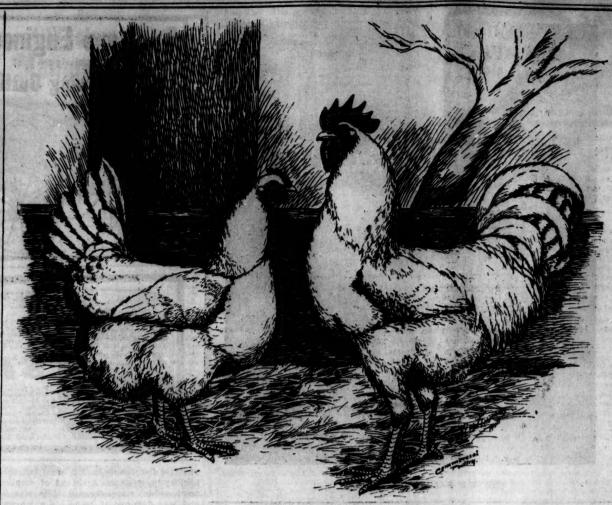
The peculiar fluffiness of their plumage

from which they derive their name is due to the absence in most parts of the rib or quill of the feather and also the multitude of fine, downy filaments into which the feather divides immedia ely after emerging from the skin. This gives the fowl the appearance of being clothed with wool or fleece and is very much thicker and more abundant than the feathery covering of any other breed and of course warmer. Theo retically this warmer coat would make them better winter layers as they would be less susceptible to cold, and here, for once, theory and practice are in accord, for the Finffs have proven themselves to be extraordinarily good cold-weather layers.

In bringing these fowls to their present degree of perfection the following requirements have been kept constantly in mind and their sum total must certainly make the Fluffs a valuable and popular addition to the present list of really good general pur-

They cannot fly, hence are doclle, easily confined and make good mothers. They are more warmly clothed than other fowls, hence better winter lavers. Hardy, quick growers, not subject to the diseases of long inbred varieties. Flesh is fine grained, light in color and very tender. Clean, yellow legs. Larger than Leghorns, smaller

for egg production. I believe that one-third the food should consist of corn, another



PAIR OF WHITE FLUFFS. From the pens of Dr. C. H. Gallagher. This illustration does not show the fuffiness and beauty of the plumage as it is impossible to do so in a pen sketch.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: "The receipts of fresh-killed poultry, especially from points in New England, have been exceedingly light for the past week, and the outlook is for them to continue that way for some weeks to come, and it looks to us as though we were going to see a very firm, active market on nearly all kinds of poultry for the next month or six weeks and possibly longer, especially for fresh-killed stock. We quote you today's market as very active, fowls from 14 to 16 cents, just according to the size, the larger the size the better the price; selected large, fancy chickens, suitable for reasting, 20 to 22 cents; broiler chickens that average two 22 cents; broiler chickens that average two pounds or less, 20 to 25 cents; old roosters, 11 cents; coarse, staggy chickens are moving rather slowly at about 13 to 15 cents; fancy New England capons would sell from 20 to 25 cents a pound, just according to the size and quality; fancy turkeys very active from 24 to 25 cents; old turkeys, 19 to 20 cents; geese are in better demand than they have been and are moving freely from 12 to 15 cents; ducks from 14 to 16 cents.

We look for a firm active market on all We look for a firm, active market on all kinds of fresh-killed poultry for some weeks

Dorticultural.

Good Results in Ohio.

the Ohio Experiment Station obtained the largest yield from the Highland. The Haverland and Buback came next. These gave yields at eight cents per quart at \$300 to \$400 per aere.

A fruit grower of Tallmadge, O., produced from seven rows of Columbian raspberries, the rows twelve rods long, 160 quarts per row, or thirty-five bushels in all, selling at \$140. Besides these, there were five rows of Cumberland Black Cap, producing six hundred quarts and selling at ten cents per

A well-known raspberry grower near Akron, O., reports picking twenty-four bushels of fine berries from one-eighth of

an acre, selling them at \$4 per bushel.

An Ohio cherry orchadist grows chiefly the English Morello and the Montmorenet, which he sells at \$3 to \$4 per bushel in Cleveland. They are gathered in peck baskets and packed at once in berry boxes, assorting at the ame time. The packing is done about two hours after the picking, to allow the stems to wilt alightly, so as to

low legs. Larger than Leghorns, smaller than Asiatics. Safe setters, not persistent, Beautiful enough to satisfy all; pure white, jet black or golden buff.

CHARLES H. GALLAGHER, M. D. Slaterville Springs, N. Y.

Needs of Leying Hens.

In preparing their food rations, corn should have a prominent place. It is a most easily digested grain and forms a good basis for egg production. I believe that one-third

fatten when covered with vermin. If a success is to be made in the poultry business the houses and roosts must be kept clean.

It does not pay to raise mongrel stock. No one is justified in wasting time on mongrels. It is the same with poultry as with wins, \$1.50 to \$2.50 for Kings, \$1.35.to for alternative durch softeness; the same with poultry as with success to \$2.50 for Kings, \$1.35.to for attending church sording nearly that the same with poultry as with success the same with poultry as with the same with poultry part of the same success to the same with poultry part of the same success the same with poultry part of the same same with poultry part of the same same with poultry part of the same same same with poultry part of the same same w

horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. The most money is to be made with thoroughbreds. It costs no more to raise pure-blooded fowls than mongrels, and if you already have a stock of common poultry you should sell off the roosters and buy full-blooded ones, all of one breed, from your neighbor, and thus gradually improve the stock.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: "The receipts of fresh-killed poultry, especially from points in New England, have been exceedingly light for the past week, and the outlook is for them to continue to take available stock at fair prices. Prices may or may not go higher. The stock on hand is certainly large, and is probably large enough to prevent any exprobably large enough to prevent any ex-treme advance. On the whole, those deal-ers who have been marketing for the past month or two at prevailing prices, have probably acted on the safe side, being sure of a fair price and having the stock off their hands. So far as concerns cellar-stored apples, the stock from now on will depreciate somewhat and require considerable sorting out before being fit to ship, and the shrinkage and extra labor from these sources would to some extent offset a further depreciations.

ther advance in prices.

The report of the International Apple Shippers dated Jan. 6, gives the total stock in storage in the United States and Canada Jan. 1, 1905, at 3,707,445 barrels, against 3,662,508 barrels for Jan 1, 1904, showing an international control of the contro Shippers directly an account of apples in storage in large stock on hand, large enough include a large stock on hand, large enough is New York with 1,308,357 barrels, an amount one hundred thousand barrels, an amount one hundred thousand barrels more than was reported last year. At most Western markets which are relied upon to take the surplus of the Eastern States at good surplus of the Eastern States at goo last year and it is these Western markets which are relied upon to take the surplus of the Eastern States at good prices. Business being excellent in that section, it is supposed that the demand will be good and prices sustained. Boston and vicinity is credited with thirty-four thousand barrels against 33,160 barrels a year ago, and the whole amount stored in Massachusetts is placed at 120,000 barrels against 49,769 barrels last year. New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut are also credited with large amounts, but the figures for the New England States are far from complete, since the stock in farm cellars must be far greater than the amount officially reported in storage.

Special reports from Albion, N. Y., state that about one hundred thousand barrels are stored in that town, which is probably the chief storage centre in that State outside of the largest cities.

Indications point to a very large planting of tomatoes in the Mississippi growing district. There is thought already of providing for the surplus by ahipping it to the markets of Europe. The last attempt of this kind was made several years ago, but the net returns were much less than could have been obtained in the New York market. It is believed, however, that conditions at that time were unfavorable and the methods of transportation not well understood. Tomatoes generally sold in the English markets are much smaller than the best Anierican product, and if tomatoes could be brought there in good condition they ought to bring high prices. Indications point to a very large planting

be the food should consist of corn, another third of wheat, and the balance either of meat or green food, such as boiled clover, cabbage, turnips, postatoes, etc. Clover is a healthful stimulant and should be used freely, though it is important to have frequent changes in the diet. Eight or ten percent, of meat should be fed to supply the encessary introgen in the balanced ration. Both green feed and meat are necessary to be freely egy production. When they are deficient it will be found that the eggs will not hatch at all or will produce only weakly, spindling chicks.

Fullty not only requires the right kind of food, but also must be sheltered in a good, warm and well-lighted house. If possible in well-diet in the the hease of the market. There are some extra a good, warm and well-lighted house. If possible in well-diet in the the hease when the narket. There are some extra the hease shows in them as possible in order that the heas may have a possible in order that the heas may have a plenty of light and sunshine. In order to death of the difference of the program of the propose much later than this without and have as many glass windows in them as possible in order that the hease may have a plenty of light and sunshine. In order to avoid disease the hopese must be kept along the propose of the propose much later than this without he call grant the propose of the

neglected her household work, and thus she recalled the wrongs which had been heaped

It was this same maiden who when her young mistress was on the high road to re-covery, announced in a loud voice: "The board of Hell is down stairs." "You tell them to go where they came

from," replied the nurse, who was annoyed at being interrupted in the discharge of her

The Board of Health could not feel com-plimented by its new designation, though often its inspectors are accused of playing the dence in the home where there has been a contagious disease. In a city not far distant where the news

In a city not far distant where the newsboys are forbidden to enter the railroad station to dispose of their journals, there is a big policeman who keeps them out on the street. Whenever he makes a raid on them when they attempt to play the sueak-in act, they all sing in chorus:

"We don't like our teacher."

As two of these so-called newsboys appear to be about forty years of age, the refrain is amusing to the passersby, though annoying to the officer of the law who is about six feet tall. Now if they would only chorus "All policemen have big feet," they would utter words that had lost their sting through long familiarity.

There has been a great deal of discussion

shinning.

-Protection of quali and partridge was the —Protection of quali and partridge was the main topic of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, Jan. 11, at the Copley-square Hotel. President William 8. Hinman said that an investigation had been made to discover how much of the killing is due to foxes. He said also that with the \$3018 subscribed last upring 163 dozen birds have been liberated in fifty different localities.

with the \$3018 subscribed last spring 183 dozen birds have been liberated in fifty different localities.

— The fund available under the current appropriation for the estimate of rural free delivery postal service has been exhausted, and the Postoffice Department expects to discontinue at the end of this week the establishment of new routes during the remainder of the present facel year unless an emergency appropriation that has been asked for is provided in Congress.

— The attendance at the Massachusetts State Farmers' Meetings has been better than usual, averaging over one hundred for the 114 meetings of the year.

— Of the 747 farms which were advertised as abandoned or for sale by the State Board of Agriculture, 228 were sold and 121 withdrawn. Inquiries were received from thirty-seven States and twenty foreign countries.

— State Highway Occaminationer Mauning gave in illustrated lecture relative to State reads and highways, before Draeut, Massachusetts Grange, Monday evening Jan. 14. Chelmford is one of the last of the Eastern Middlecex towns to establish a grange but it has at last come into ling. There are thirty-seven members to start with and it is expected that the number will rapidly increase. The new organization will bear this name of Chelmsford Grange. Officers have been homicated as follows: Master, Fred L. Fletchier, Overseer, Wilbur E. Lapham; Lecturer, Mrs. J. F. Parker, Steward, Fred A. Hasse; Assistant Steward Frank Dutton; Chapinia, Abbie M. Ford; Treasurer, H. C. Sweetser; Secretary, Mrs. E. T. Adams, P. G. Blase, Miss Reide L. Caverly.

— The strike of coal miners in Germany, allering the strike of coal miners in Germ

hanged on Feb. 3, at Windoor, Vt., has been removed to the death cell.

—The Tucker jury at East Cambridge, Mass.,
Jan. 34, returned a verdict of guilty in the first legres for murder of Miss Mabel Page at
Weston, March 31.

—The Pritish Columbian immigration act,
sinced against the adminston of Japanese, has
been disallowed by the Dominion Government,
so the ground that at to against imperial infenints. The act imposes an educational test on all
smitgrapis. It is probable the Provisional Gov.

measures. The authorities appear astinded that they have the situation in hand, but they are sparing up pressurion calculated to strengthen their grasp of affairs. Many senseless and unfounded rumors are sent out from St. Petersburg and seized with avidity by a sensational press. At first the grand dukes had fled the country, then the Crar had retreated on Deumark, and signed a manifesto granting all the strikers' demands; the Sovactopel naval depots were destroyed by mutinous salitors from the Black Sea fleet; them a mob of twelve thousand was marching on Tearskoe-Selo as the multitude marghed to the Versaliles in 1720 and so on up to the limit of the imagination of the correspondent. Russia's efforts to supply her need of fuel and materials in Manchuria is meeting with parilal success, in spite of Japanese watchfulness. Four ships have safely reached Vindivostock, presumably with cargoes of coal, like the ships which the Japanese naval patrols have already seized. It is, perhaps, this stream of coal cargoes that produced the recent report in Tokic that the Vladivostock fleets is likely to make a new raid. It is more probable that this laying in of coal is in preparation for the Baltic fleet, which must rely on Vladivostock as its base if it arrives in far Eastern waters next spring.

—The officers of Middletown; Vice-president, H. O. Daniels of Middletown; Vice-president, H. G. Manchester of Winsted; Secretary, J. B. Noble of South Windsor; Treasurer, B. C. Pattison of Torrington; Directors, C. B. Pomeroy, Jr., of Willimantic for Windham County, J. B. Schwink, Jr., of Meriden for New Haven County, G. Warren Davis of Norwhel for New London County, J. B. Walker of Windsor Locks for Hartford County.

High Farming with Fortilizors. It is an inspiration to all lovers of profit

It is an inspiration to all lovers of profitable agriculture to read the Mapes pamphlets. Professor Mapes has long exerted a powerful influence in behalf of better agriculture and more profitable farming in the Middle and New England States, and also at the South. His annual pamphlets are always full of meat, "horse sense," and the practical experience of farmers, fruit growers, market gardeners and others who continue to use the Mapes Manures year after year because it pays them to do so.

All this is an instance of the well-known fact that the party or concern which persists in making only goods of the very highest grade will, in time, acquire a trade and reputation that nothing can break down. Acting on this plan, Professor Mapes has constantly utilized all the teachings of science and experience in the preparation and use of the Mapes complete manures. Their basis is genuine pure Peruvian guano and pure animal bone, made soluble and available without objectionable acidity, and all the ammonia is fixed. There is no loss from exposure or in keeping. from exposure or in keeping.

from exposure or in keeping.

The remarkable results in yield, quality and profits obtained by those who use the Mapes Manures most liberally and intelligently are best set forth in the Mapes pamphlets for 1902, copies of which will be sent free to any one. These books set for the method and results obtained. One truck farmer paid \$13,000 last year for the Mapes high grade manures, another market gardener bought \$10,500 worth, and others have got rich by using these fertilizers for years. Fif teen prominent fruit growers each bought an average last year of \$200 worth of Mapes fruit manures. Some farmers complain that these goods are high-priced, and cannot be bought on as easy terms or long time as some other goods, but this is because Professor Mapes believes in putting the utmost value into his manures.

That the Mapes Manures are worth what they sell for is abundantly demonstrated

FAIRVIEW NERD OF HEREFORDS. George J. Anstey, prop., Massena, Ia. 189 head in serd, headed by Keep Abend 197738. A choice lot of

J. C. ROBINSON & SOM. Evansville, Wis.—Breeders of high-class Herei

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HARNESS LEATHER We use reliable slow tanning methods, buying the best slaughter hides, and employ only purest cod oils and clearest of tallows to the exclusion of all foreign matter. Every roll of Solar Oak is backed by a remutation of forth years' standing.

tation of forty years' standing. SCHULTHEIS BROS., Lima, O.

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TO Make

A 4N-Page Illustrated Sock Telling How to Do It and All about Profitable

Poultry Rateing.

Containing Chapters on How to Make \$600 a Year Keeping Pealtry; Poultry Yards and Houses; Choler of Breeds; Care of Poultry; Betting the Hen and Incubation; Ratching and Care of Chicks; Pattening and Preparing Positry for Market; Diseases of Poultry; Ducket, Georé and Turkeys; Caponizing; Receipts and Incubaters; Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc.

Bent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

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RED KEY, IND.,

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Percherons, Shires and French Coach Stallions.

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nd headed by the prins winning buil VALIABT 171007, seeleded by the grand your florick bull GOOD MORNING 182755. Young Bulls Suitable for Service for Sale. itions to W. J. & A. G. BAKER, Mgra., ORBGON, ILL. Telophone M.

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They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed Mothing finer for his skin or his coat than Glosserine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a spenge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by EASTERN DRUG CO., - BOSTON.

STANDARD HEATERS and COAL Blankets, Robes, Coats and over 1000 other articles in Buggy, Wagon and Horse Goods. E. B. ADAMS & SON,

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A few choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for Sale, o
the Florine and Eigs families, sired by Supreme, the
Champion Bull at the New York State Fair, 1901 and
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BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED

Massachusetts Plouchman

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

When in doubt, have the grip.

Blessings upon the unknown be

Despite the absence of our more prominent society leaders the Newsboys' ball seems to have been considerable of a suc-

Perhaps one of the wisest of Mr. Bryan's utterances was the other day when he advised the Democratic party to help the

Alas that it should be a basket-ball team that appears in the headlines as having been jured from duty by the attractions of a beer night.

agent when he sees the opportunity to rumor the engagement of an actress to a popular author?

Who can picture the joy of the press

Over in Malden the firemen are apparently rather ahead of the local sieuths in discovering unsuspected preparations for Where is the modern genre painter to paint a "Low Tide on Ormond" with a

spirited suggestion of speeding automobiles in the middle distance? It is to be hoped that Mr. Willard's new

play, "Lucky Durham," won't go up in smoke, despite its suggestion of certain well-known brands of tobacco. A bill has been introduced into the Nebraska legislature making football a felony, but there are probably a sufficient number of differently minded legislators to let the

Fortunately the burning up of a laundry is of infrequent occurrence, but even in the Brookline instance there may have been a certain number of individual shirts whose

Seasonable weather for the New York Sun to publish a symposium on the dangers of swimming; but summer is coming, and the modern world of publishing is nothing if not foresighted.

Rev. Mr. Johnson's statement that the hospital nurses do more than anything else to preserve his faith in human nature is a deserved compliment for the nurses, but rather rough on the rest of us.

For the teller of picturesque short stories there seems to be a hint hidden away somewhere in this tale of the \$1000 prize offered by the New York bachelor to the benedict who wouldn't swap places with him.

One unfortunate side of the uprising in Russia is that it will probably give birth to another crop of pseudo-Russian poems, easily constructed by adding "ski" and "ovitch" to otherwise ordinary words.

At all events, the late Joseph M. Wade lived to hear of the fall of Port Arthur; and probably very few other Americans could have viewed that event with a more genuine or better-informed sympathy with

Now if the parents of the boys who actu-Now if the parents of the boys who accu-ally come up as candidates for the house of correction could only be led to join the Mothers and Fathers Club, a long step might be taken to spread the idea of helpful home influence.

The members of the Malden High School class that recently enlivened their dance with a disastrous punch are new "pro-foundly" sorry. This is a dignified expression of regret—almost so much so as to suggest the extreme dignity that sometimes follows alcoholic indulgence.

It seems more than a pity that the general public doesn't grasp the fact that Mr. Tucker's lawyers are thoroughly competent to take all steps necessary to carry the case further, and that the Tucker jury devoted entire days to a consideration of evi-dence to which the public individually spent hardly a like number of hours.

Seen at this distance there seems to be no reason why a Paris dentist shouldn't use music as an accompaniment unless other tenants in the building rightcously objected. We have heard "music," even in modest Boston flats, that made us long to hale the performer to the nearest dentist's chair, fasten him (or her) therein, subsidize the dentist and gloat-over the resulting agony.

The cabbage snake delusion is a curious incident in the doings of the Western cab-bage market. Some enterprising reporter worked up a story that cabbages were infested with a poisonous worm or snake, and the consumers in many localities took the matter seriously and refused to buy cabbages. No doubt the sale of the vegetable was hurt to a very serious extent and the price kept below the natural level. There is, of course, nothing in this story, the "cabbage snake" being the little hair-like parasite worm occasionally found in the cabbage and entirely harmless.

The Old Salem Pear tree is by no means the only one of the species that has lived to a decrepit, but venerable old age. Within a radius of twenty miles of Boston are several that have withstood the storms of centuries since the earliest sottlement of the country and are still doing their best to live and bear fruit. These old trees partook somewhat of the sturdiness of the ploneers, and did not readily yield to decay like some of the early-to-bear, soon-gone, latter-day varieties. They have outlasted generations of owners and have done their generations of owners and have done their share toward showing how well suited is the American climate to the suiture of fruit

The buying of farms by city people is a very noticeable feature in Western real estate markets. Farms that were a part of the free public land when their owners took possession are now valued at one hundred. took possession are now valued at one hundred dollars per aere, more or less, and even at the advanced prices many buyers believe them good investments and likely to advance still further in saiable value because of the good income they return in standard farm crops at precent prices. Every advance of Western land tends to improve the position of Eastern farms and farmers. Competition with cheap Western land, is no longer a terror. Ever wheat, weel or live stock can be raised prestabily

on good Eastern farms, although the near-ness to large markets favors the production of the more perishable crops. There never was apparently a better time to buy good, workable, fertile Eastern farm land with a view to advancing values in years to come, in addition to fair profits from crop produc-

Some of this talk favoring adulteration of maple products is ingenious but far from convincing. It has a tang suspiciously like the arguments of the makers of eleo and other fraud products. We have never supposed that maple sweets were any exception to the old rule about the policy of honesty. The glueosed and cane-sugared mixture is not extending the uses of maple, but instead is killing the demand. Consumers may buy the staff freely for a while, but, like consumers of diluted homey and similar products, they soon become tired of it and stay tired ever after, joining the ranks of those who doubt the existence of the real article and deny its excellence. Poor stuff of any kind kills the market and is the worst possible kind of advertising. is the worst possible kind of advertising.
Mixtures cannot be forbidden, but regulations should be most strictly enforced requiring the stuff which is not pure maple to
be sold and used for just what it is, and not to command a trade on false pretence at the expense of the straight, honest maple prod-

The meetings of the Connecticut Dairy men's Association are always well attended men's Association are always well attended, although the typical dairy of the State is not a dairy at all, but a farm creamery. Consumers have become so well satisfied with the uniformly reliable quality of creamery butter that the regulation product of the old-style farm dairy is rather hard to sell old-style farm dairy is rather hard to sell a most of the markets of the State, unless a special trade has been established. The newly elected president of the association, H. O. Daniels of Middletown, is a typical Connecticut "dairyman" of the present day. At first he put in machinery to work up the surplus milk of the large farm and will review from the tacilities were in milk route. Soon the taqilities were in-creased to accommodate neighbors until now milk is brought from farms severa miles distant, and the establishment of the "Daniels boys" is known as a full-fledged creamery. While considerable choice farm dairy butter is still made, it is probably safe creamery. While considerable considerable creamery. While considerable considerable creamery. While considerable considerable creamery is still made, it is probably safe to assume that most of the Association members own or patronize dairies which, in equipment and scale of operation are really creameries. The change from the old plan has taken a big load from women's shoulders and has likewise greatly simplified the market end of the business, without in most cases, taking any large amount from Many a farmer has kept Many a farmer has kept State. seems a little smaller than usual, he possi-bly threatens to go back to the other plan. But he seldom does. The creamery in the Land of Steady Habits has come to stay.

Business Side of Tree Planting.

Now that lumber is becoming more and more valuable its production as a crop to be planted and tended like any other is likely soon to attract more attention as a feasible business enterprise.

The long wait necessary between plant-ing and harvest acts as a check upon the project of any but the most far-sighted and enthusiastic persons, yet even a half-grown lot of choice planted timber land is property that has real value, and, if sufficiently numerous, such lands would, no doubt, soon come to possess a fairly definite market price and be readily turned into each at any period of growth. Older men would sell to younger ones and so shorten the period of waiting for returns. Corporations could engage in such business with special advantage. A lumber company would have an excellent guarantee of future dividends through ownership of young timber that would come to market age after the older cuttings had been exhausted.

cuttings had been exhausted.

The rapid decrease in present timber supplies may bring about results hardly expected as yet. Choice timber trees, carefully planted, skillfully tended and fully utilized by the methods of scientific forestry, may yet become the chief money evop of the rough hill regions of the Northeast. The tendency in this direction is shown by the attempts of various railroad corporations to raise their own ties. If such crops are found to never these may

tions to raise their own ties. If such crops are found to pay, other corporations may be expected to engage in the business.

Toung men planting chestnuts or pines on the cheap lands of the hill pastures might well expect to lay the foundation of a liberal competence for old age. The short outs to wealth are not the most cafe and certain. In no other recognized way it is possible for a little labor and slight capital to create such large probabilities of future value as by planting waste land to suitable trees.

A Fine Memorial Address.

A Fine Memorial Address.

Senator Lodge's eulogy on the late United States Senator, George Frisble Hoar, before the General Court of Massachusetts, was a masterly effort in its way, distinguished for its fine literary quality, and marked by keen appreciation of his former colleague's ideals, aspirations and achievements. It gave a clear insight into the character of a great man, from philosophical, historical and patriotic standpoints, and it was judiciously discriminating as well as fairly commendators.

discriminating as well as fairly commendatory.

Mr. Lodge did not always agree with Mr.
Hoar, especially in his criticism of the Republican party, but sincere praise was
given to the late senior senator of this Commonwealth for his honesty and his cincere
desire to promote what he considered the
best interests of his country as a government within its own territorial borders
without going beyond the seas to rule an
alien people. Whether he was right or
whether he was wrong were not questions
for Mr. Lodge to discuss, in his enlogium,
but full credit was given to the departed
senator for adherence to what he believed
to be Republican principles. He, loved
the party that he had helped to create, but
he loved his country more, and he could not
not with the former when he thought that
it was departing from its old attitude as
a defender of the freedom of man everywhere and under all conditions.

Mr. Lodge brought all this out without
reverting streamously to the fact that Mr.
Hoar was not in harmony with many of his
old political a-sociates, who believed themselves to be equally patriotic and equally
far-cooing.

It was shown in Mr. Lodge's cration that

far-seeing.

It was shown in Mr. Lodge's cration that Senator Hoar was a man who lived up to his high ideals, one who would not desert them for pince, power or financial advancement, and who died a comparatively poor man through his desire to serve his fellow citizens to the best of his ability.

He was fearless in his advensy of what he believed to beright, and though he could turn his seem and natire on an unwerthy opponent, he could be tolerant of the mistakes and misappruhensions of an ad-



THE OLD SALEM PEAR TREE.

versary, who was not unsempulous in trying to reach his ends. Mr. Hoar's idealism was balanced and controlled by sound common sense, and, therefore, he did not drift into the fanaticism of extremists who are harmful to the side which they espouse. He was, indeed, we gather from Senator Lodge's words, a noble type of New England manhood, devoted to his family and friends—Massachusetts, Concord, Harvard College, and last, but not least, his native land.

The Folly of Strikes.

The long strike at Fall River has happily The long strike at Fall River has napply ended, let us hope without any danger of recurrence, through the wise intervention of Governor Douglas. But strikes will continue no doubt, like the brook to go en forever among people who will make their condition worse by reducing themselves to beggary in a foolish desire to embarrass their employers.

employers.

No possible good to the wage earners or the general public can possibly come from strikes. The only method to settle labor troubles is through wise arbitration, which, like a peace conference, is the only reasonable way to bring disputes to a reasonable conclusion in accordance with the ideas of

Nevertheless, more strikes are foretold in this country, in spite of past and experiences, in the coal regions and in railroad directions. Abroad there are two strikes which have assumed rigantic proportions. In Germany in the Rhenish-Westphalian District, the coal miners refuse to work and are clamoring for changes which they hope will contribute to their greater prosperity, while in the capital of Russia, there is a strike of factory workmen, which in the strike of factory workmen, which, in the

war in the far East.

The revolutionary spirit in Europe is encouraged by these strikes much more than it could be in this country, but even here the disaffected from other lan is have not been slow in encouraging strikers to do deeds of violence, though it must be confessed that the majority resisted these unworthy appeals to violence.

But strikes, either at home or abroad, should be steadilly discouraged by thinking and honest wage carners, for they accomplish no good purpose that could not be better attained by less drastic methods. A hungry man is never a good citizen, especially when he reduces himself to starvation by his own folly and lack of foresight.

Better inspectors of Cattle.

Many will agree with the chief of the Massachusetts Cattle Bareau in his statement that some of the local inspectors fall far short of the requirements of their work. In numerous instances the town authorities seem to consider the effice of little importance, and the pay being small, the appointment goes to almost any body who will take it cheap. Cattle owners may be pardened for having some doubt over the value of a few minutes visit by some chance appointed with no special training and no anxiety to accomplish anything more than enough fte-fill out a passable report.

But while sometimes sceptical of the results of inspection the eattle owner is caldom inclined to find fault. He is by no means anxious to have anybody find sickness in his hard, since he fears with reason, that any public notice of the kind would fend to injure his business. Yet he would be as cegar as anybody to have a contagious disease among the eattle of the neighboring pasture, discovered and brought under control.

No doubt but that competent inspection is a valuable enfeguered. Chief Peters suggests that possibly a number of small towns institute.

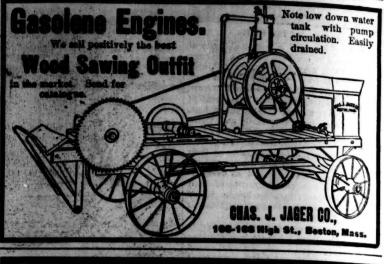
the Massachusetts bureau includes several interesting statements of totals. Dr. Peters eays that the number of neat cattle inspected in the State was 239,603 and the number of mich cows inspected was 145,301. The returns from many of the cities and commerce are incomplete. towns are incomplete. The number of swinereported shows an increase of over three thousand and the number of sheep a decrease of over two thousand, showing that in Massachusetts, as in other Eastern States, the decline of the sheep industry has continued, while the useful hog seems

disturbed state of the county, is more than ordinarily dangerous. The Socialists in the Fatherland are more or less mixed up in the strike, and political adventurers are not slow in encouraging the disaffection of the wage carners. The strikers in St. Petersburg have been accused of being anarchists, concerned in plots against the life of the Czar, and they distinctly interfere with the plans the government has for building vessels to add to the navy for the prosecution of the war in the far East.

A Story of Two Srethers.

This is the instructive story of two brothers who married sisters in 1940 and eams West to grow up with the country. These sisters had each inherited \$1500, and it is with this capital that the two families commenced life in northern Illinois. The two young men had an even start, not only in capital, but were of similar excellent character, were equally industrious and thrifty, of appreximately the same physical strength, and each had about the name quantum of intelligence and ambition. The only material difference between them was that one was a mechanic and maturally settled in a town, while the other had a taste for farming and settled in the adjacent country. The careers of these brothers affords an excellent apportantly to compare the

ght two lots with his wife's money and sted a small but comfortable home. He ght work and generally obtained it at highest going wages. He was never accept when ill or when no work was be had. He was encountent in his habits, leveted husband and father, and a re-OTHER WHO SETTLED IN TOWN





business disturbance, and it was desirable to close down, he was again out of employ-ment, and his wages stopped; if he was ill and was detained at home, his name was and was detained at home, his name was an omitted from the pay-roll. At the end of all the years, when he could work no longer, he gave his home—his wife being dead—to a daughter, on the condition that she and her husband care for him until death. The house had depreciated in value as fast as the lots had appreciated; hence, "although kept in good repair his home was worth no more than when purchased. And what kind of a life had this brother led during the fifty years? At no time had he been his own master. He went to work every morning when the whistle blew and quit at the same signal. If he wanted a half-day off he had to explain to the foreman, and, if granted permission, his wages were docked. He was in a treadmill which he never ceased revolving until too weak longer to stand. In a word, he lived the life of most of those of the artisan class, and was pushed aside in the artisan class, and was pushed aside in favor of a younger man when he became old and useless. Although at times he would get money in the bank a bad year would soon come, and though no fault of his own, his little surplus would be dissipated.

that in Massachusetts, as in other Eastern States, the decline of the sheep industry has continued, while the useful hog seems to be gradually recovering popularity. Because of the manifestation of interest in the Angora goat last year, the chief made an attempt'so find out the number of goats in the State. His inspectors' returns show that there are 2634 of these animals, in comparison with 173 the previous year, a notable gain. The State has condemned, killed and paid for 1273 tuperculous Massachusetts cattle, and has held 3379 in quarantine. Glanders among horses was not as prevalent last year as the year before, but the situation is still looked upon as serious. There were also fewer outbreaks of contagious diseases among awine; there has been no foot and mouth disease.

One other suggestion by Dr. Peters is deserving of special notice. To set saide a moderate sum for suppression of all kinds of contagious diseases would certainly be an improvement over the present plan of fighting only one or two prominent diseases of horses and cattle with no authority to meet new outbreaks or special needs. Dr. Peters says that mange, for instance, has been increasing of late, but the bureau consideration and influence, and able to give his children much better educational ad-vantages than his town brother could give his children.

outlid on nothing. It is true that many cases of this disease are to be found among eatile and horses as well as upon dogs and cats.

Fow owners know the disease by sight, and many a cow, or horse or dog, has been doeed, for forcema, bloed poisoning or "akin disease," that really needed only a thorough dipping for mange. The dipping process is little understood in this section, and the eatile bureaus would do good service by introdocing a process and fiuld cheap and convenient for all the various domestic animals. The spread of such diseases might be greatly checked under official control without much increasing the cost.]

Aged Peer Tree.

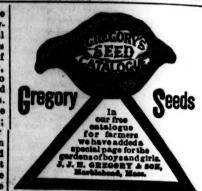
One of the oldest pear tree in the country is known as the Allen pace, in Salem, Mass., a photograph of which is furnished by the present owner of the Allen place, if, George H. Allen, who writes: "The tree was probably planted about the same time at the Endicott pear tree. It is quite large and the branches extend beyond the roof of the three-story house. The trush is hollow and has been so far at least cighty-divy years or mors. My father said it was so when he was a boy, and he was born in 1810. "Some years it bears well. The best yield was thirteen bushele orange pears. The lower branches, which seem to be the natural furit, are of the button variety and of no particular value. The supposition is that previous to its importation from England as soin of the orange tree was grafted on the seedling of the natural or button pears."

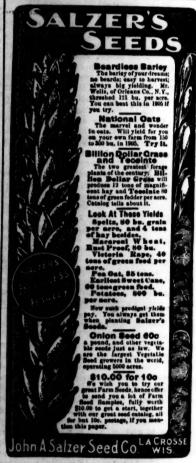
A Seery of Twe Seethers.

This is the instructive story of two brothms who married stators in 1820 and ease finherited \$1500, and it is with this capital that the twe familiary common of the carmy. These sisters had each inherited \$1500, and it is with this capital that the twe familiary common of the carmy of similar expeliant is being securely provided for and that the reverse max—and most of na are established by the thought that the two familiary common of the carmy of similar provided to the second provided to the second provided that the tw

Apples as generally received from farm erchards and consigned as No. 1, range in price from \$1.50 to \$2.25. field ene leading buyer: "Farmers at this time of the year are likely to mix the grades somewhat in the barrels, so that they do not grade as strictly choice. They put in some soft, small or werny apples in the bottom or middle of the barrels, which causes the apples to rate as mixed. Apples of this sort grade from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, if pested by these who are able and milling to sert carefully. The apples would grade as choice or fancy with all doubtful fruit taken out, and in that case would sell at \$3 to \$2.50. But apples of this grade are not ordinarily received from country shippers, and to get such lots we often have to repeak apples received in mixed condition."

The market in Boston continues rather dall and weak with fancy fruit selling farrly





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Ris Eav. Disk Plow cuts a furrow 8 to 16 in. deep; in wide. All of these on the cuts of the end outs will be the continue will kill cock, hardback sub-flower, wild sunstand charlock, hardback sub-flower, milkweed, thistie or any foul plant.

Send for circulars. end for circulars. CUTAWAY HARROW CO.

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MUIT, FOREST, EVERGREEN OF ORNAMENTAL TREES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, YMES. ROSES, HEDGING

other nersery stock? If so, write us. We can errors LARGH or SHALL and guarantee satisfact. We are the effect and ingrest nurseries in New tend. We serve are new covered with nursery wing trees. Give us a trial. Send for our free larges, Address

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SIMPLICITY There are only two le STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

SMITH MANURE SPREADER CO. 15 S. Clinton Street,

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

wie

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending Feb. 1, 1905. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals

5790 29,908 5005 35 34,466 3647 30,604 1363 1142 1367

Prices on Northern Untile.

BEEF-Extra, \$5.75@6.00; first quality, \$5.25 @5.50; second quality, \$4.75@5.00; third qual-ity, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.00@6.40; some of the poorest buils, etc., \$1.60@2.50. Western steers, \$3.00@6.40. Store Cattle-Farrow come \$15.00@6. Janey miles Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$50@70; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. 8HEEP—Per pound, ive weight, 2.30@3.80c; extra, 4@6.15c; lambs, \$5.00@8.05.

PAT HOUSE-Per pound, Western, 46 24;c, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail, \$2.50@. Veal Calves—3@7tc # fb. Hides—Brighton—6t@7c # fb; country lots, 6@

Cattle Sheep. Maine. At Brighton.			Cattle, Sheep.						
					McIntire &	ton.		W A Ricker	45
					Weston	11	6		2061
F H Webster			Massachus	etts.					
& Co	15	1	At Water	OWB.					
F L Libby	15		O H Forbush						
W M Fellows	26	-9	At Brigh						
Thompson a		22	R Counors	5.02					
Hanson	18	33	H A Gilmore	15					
J 8 PJones	19		Scattering	10					
Chapman & Co	14		A M Baggs J Gould	16					
Pendexter Bros W Stauley	5 6		W W Mills	11					
M D Holl & Son			H Buxton	8					
m D non & Son	1.4		J P Day	98					
New Hampshire			A Wheeler	25					
At Brighton.			F L Howe						
J H Neal	16		T HILL	1000					
W G Brown	22		Wester	3567					

DM & Wool

J H Neal 16
W G Brown 22

At N E D M & Weel
Ce. Moulton & Jones 6
E F Adden 20 1 J J Kelley 76
G S Peavey 16 1 8 & Haley 120
H S Learnard 118

At Watersews Butchers. Co.
Moulton & Jones 6
E F Adden 20 1
G S Peavey 16 1 Wood & Moore 14 93 At N E D M & West
WF Wallace 60 310 Co.

erted bred ultry. paper large

ERS

OPS

BLE WO.

CO.

W F Wallace 50 310 Ce. N E D M & Wool
Vermont. Co. Swift & Co. 974
Fred Savage 10 Morris Beef Co. 578
Bal. on late train 90 200 JA Hathaway 200

Expert Traffic. Foreign market on States cattle lower by 1@2c, d.w. The market is too heavily stocked with beef to hold prices. The latest range, 11@11fe, d. w., at London; a few tops at 12c, d. w. Sheep also lower, with sales at 12@13c, a decline of fc,

d. w. No sheep shipped from there this past week. Three steamers took out 1562 cattle and 2 horses,
Shipments and destinations: On steamer
Cymric, for Liverpool, 301 cattle by Morris Beef
Company; 448 do. by Swift & Co.; 2 horses by E.
D. Jordan On steamer Georgian, for London,
277 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 276 do. by
Swift & Co.; 100 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On
Steamer Sardinian, for Giasgow, 330 cattle by
Swift & Co.

Heree Business.

Heree Business.

Just a fair winter's week at the stables. The supply of horses is not heavy, but a sufficiency for the demand. A good variety on saie, but a lack of activity. By the first of March dealers look for a fair business. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable it was a quiet week. Good horses sold at strong prices. They had 2 carloads. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable were 2 express carloads of Western; sales at \$250, downward, as to quality. They sold pairs at \$600, \$450 and \$400. At Myer Abrams a; Co.'s were 5 freight carloads; a good trade at steady prices At H. S. Harris & Son's were 5 express carloads. Best sale a pair of 1900-ib horses at \$400; none better noticed in a year. Saless graduate down to \$100. At Moses Colman & Bon's sale stable it was a fair week with a good many callers; no high prices. None sold for speed or family purposes. Sales at \$500;150. At Russell & Drew's sales at \$212.50, \$175, \$185@160. Some at lower prices.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Union Yarde, Watersown.

Tuesday—Arrivals were of Western and Massachusetts stock and I car from New Hampshire with the regular country train, according to latest accounts, at Fitchburg, not to arrive until noon. Notwithstanding the shrinkage of stock and the disagreeable features of late trains, the stock trains seem to be held back during the winter months. Beef cattle are not especially active. Sales indicate weaker range, and butchers have strong argument to lower rates, as Western stock can be had easier by Age. O. H. Forbush sold a 330 houw at \$1.00, \$1 off; I cow, 1030 Bs, at 30, 50 off; 2 cows, average 315 Fs; at \$26; I cow of \$30 Bs at 20. R. Connors sold 30 cows of \$30 Bs at \$1.75@3.40. 1000 ibs at \$1.75@3.40.

Milch Cows.

Sales somewhat moderate, but prices fairly steady as quoted.

The gain of last week of 10 has been taken off on Western and the range is 41241c. Local hogs & 61c, d. w.

The market is not heavy in Western stock this week and light from New Regiond. Western stock this sheep cost as strong as last week. Burchers seem not anxious to purchase at the high figures they cost. Western sheep cell at \$224.5 \$7 100 6@6}c, d. ₩.

bs. Lambs at \$5@8 05 \$\times 100 bs. Sales indicas no change from last week. Youl Calvon.

Butchers are in want of all arrivals, and prices continue st-ady to strong. One lot by O. H. Forbush sold at 7c down to 5c. W. F. Wallace sold 50 calves, of 140 fbs, at 6jc; a mixed let.

Supply of the week, 45,000 fb 4. Prices strong at 12 g13c for fowl; 11@13c for chicken and 9c Dreves of Vonl Culves

Maine—McIntire & Weston, 70; F. H. Webster & Co., 40; F. L. Libby, 25; W. M. Fellows, 60; Thompson & Hanson, 20; J. S. P. Jones, 19; Chapman & Co., 12; Pendexter Bros., 8; W. Stanley, 9; M. D. Hoit & Son, 25.

New Hampsnire—W. G. Brown, 9; Moulton & Jones, 14; E. F. Addeu, 10; G. S. Peavey, 14; Wood & Moore, 40; W. F. Wallace, 100.

Vermont—Fred Savage, 40; balance on late train, 200; W. A. Eleker & Co., 225.

Massachusetts—O. H. Forbush, 9; E. Connors, 21; H. A. Grimore, 25; Seattering, 169; H. Buxton, 2; J. P. Day, 30; A. Wheeler, 4.

Erighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

21; H. A. G-imore, 25; Scattering, 150; H. Buxton, 3; J. P. Day, 30; A. Wheeler, 6.

Brighton, Tweeday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 1734 sattle, 5149 sheep, 29 296 hogs, 571 calves, 150 horses. From West, 1348 cattle, 5149 sheep, 29,200 hogs, 180 horses, Maine, 135 cattle, 41 sheep, 22 hogs, 285 calves. New Humpshire, 39 cattle, 8 calves. Massachusetts, 213 cattle, 76 hogs, 275 calves.

Tuesday—Those who had beef cows, helfers or bulls on sale early today found ready buyers who seemed to want what they could ascure of this description at steady to strong prices. A. Wheeler sold 2 cows, of 1600 fbs, the pair at 39; 4 cows, of 1606 fbs each, at \$5.40. F. H. Webster & Co. sold 2 slim cows, 600 fbs, the pair at 39; 4 cows, of 1606 fbs each, at \$5.40. F. H. Webster & Co. sold 2 slim cows, 600 fbs, at \$1.60; 1 cow, of 370 fbs, at 39.0. Western cattle ranged from 34264c.

Maileh Cows and Springers.

The market is not heavily stocked, and dealers who come under the head of speculators not especially anxious to buy, not buying as if they relished the state of the market. Good cows in fair demand. F. L. Libby sold & choice cows at \$50268; 5 cows at \$40246; 2 cows at \$30237.50. J.

Neal Culves.

Veni Culves. In good demand at steady prices; select lots sold at 7@74c; mixed, slim to fair, 5@64c. F. L.

Late Arrivate

Wednesday—The market is in better shape than last Wednesday; a good day and more buyers present. The market was supplied with some 250 fresh arrivals of mileh cows and some left overs. The disposals were a little easier, especially where the good cows were concerned. H. A. Gilmore had a pair of twins, Heistein helfers, a good march as to -ize and quality, not sold, but price \$105 a pair Beef eattle sold at strong prices when compared with last week J. B. Henry sold 6 choice new milch cows at \$55; 5 at \$50; 8 cows at \$40@46. P. L. Libby, 1 choice cow, \$60; 2 at \$10 down to \$30. W. Gullen sold choice cows, \$60; 20 down to \$30. W. Gullen sold choice cows, \$60; 50 to \$1.00@5. W. Stanley sold 6 caires, \$40; 5 buils and steers, average \$00 lbs, at 30.

B., at 3c.
Store Pigs—But few at market. Small pigs, \$2.23. Shotes, \$5.27.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices.

Poultry, Fresh Killed.	and the
Northern and Rastern-	6.000 p.15 c.15 p.
hoasters, 4 to 5 be each, P B	16630
Chickens, common to good	22/0/16
Turkeys, choice, young Turkeys, common to good	18,020
Green ducks, & D	10617
Fowls	13 6 16
(leese, P ib	Che 17
" com to good, & dog	00001 0
Squabs, & dos	1003
Western dry-packed in boxes— Turkeys, choice, young, # b	900
Chickens, choice, large, & D	140
Capone, choice, P B.	190
Fowls, choice, large, P b	TAGIAL
Fowls, medium	14@ 19@ 16@17 14@14 11@13
Duoks	120 14
(jouis	11612
Turkeys choice vound	10G
Western dry-packed, barrels— Turkeys, cholon, young Turkeys, common to mood, # fb Turkeys, old toms. # fb	16618
Turkeys, old toms. P D	10011
Fowls, choice, large # 15	IZE IZ
Chickens, choice, large, P B	140
Chickens, common, mixed sizes, 7	ligis
Old encks, P B	DIGIT TO
Pigeons abot 2 dos	2001 00
Pigeons, choice, stall res, y com- Pigeons, shot, y doz	00@1.20
Live Poultry, 5 101.10	
Powis, P.B.	127 672
Roosters, F. D.	1000000
Butter.	100000

Duoss
Western dry-packed, barrels-
Western dry-packed, barrels-
Turkeys, choice, young
Turkeys common to good. If B 16618
Turkeys old toms # B.
Fowls, choice, large P B 146
Fowls, fair to good
Chickens stoles large. 27 B.
Chickens common mixed wise. 2 5. 11012
Cuickeus, downword, mixed areas & -
Old eneks - D.
Pigeons, choice, stall red, we comment
Piguons shot W dos
Pircons common P des
Fowls, choice, large P
Live Poultry.
Fowls, 7 3
Boosters, & D 54
POORIGE S' & morrows to consequence and
Butter.
CONTRACTOR AND AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.
NOTE-Asserted sizes quoted below include to
20, 50 %, tube only.
Charles and the second
Creamery, extra-
Vt. & N. H. asserted sizes
Worthern N. Y., assorted sizes 29 d
Worthern W V Jaren tuha
Vt. & N. H. asserted sizes
M.Carolin' rates were erre
Western, asst. spruce suus
Oreamery, northern Brots
Oreamery, western firsts
Oreamery, seconds
Creamery, castern
Crommery, cancerdance of the second
Dury, Vt. extra
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. Britts 34625
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. arets
Renovated IP 625
Imitation creamery
Ladle, Brats
Packing stock
Boxes—
Extra northern ereamery
Extra dairy.
Dilry, Brat 24 g26
Common to good
Trunk butter in or - D prints
Trunk britter is t or t-m brings
Extra porthern creamery
Firsts, northern creamery
Dairy Bres
Dairy Brot.
Commence of the contract of th
Common to good 20,23
MEANING AND

Caaliflower, \$\mathcal{T}\$ dez
Crees, \$\mathcal{P}\$ dez
Crees, \$\mathcal{P}\$ dez
Chives, \$\mathcal{P}\$ des
Egg Piant, \$\mathcal{P}\$ case
Herbs, \$\mathcal{P}\$ des
Herbs, \$\mathcal{P}\$ dos
Lecka, \$\mathcal{P}\$ dos
Mushrooms, \$\mathcal{P}\$ ba
Mint, \$\mathcal{P}\$ des
Inions, native yellow, \$\mathcal{P}\$ ba
Parsely, \$\mathcal{P}\$ bu
Parsely, \$\mathcal{P}\$ bu
Ladisbes, \$\mathcal{P}\$ castiers, Dried Apple vaporated, choice.....vaporated, fair to pr..ne. in-dried, as to quality...

FLOUR AND GRAIN Flour.—The market is quiet, steady.

Spring patents, \$6 20 46 65.
Winter patents, \$5 6526 65.
Winter, clear and straight, \$5 6026 50.

Ourn Meal.—\$1 0521 07 P bag, and \$2 45 P
bbl; granulated, \$3 30 P bbl.
Granham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 3526 60 P bbl.
One Meal.—Quot at \$3 5026 75 P bbl. for rolled and \$1 0026 25 for out and ground.

By Flour.—The market is firm at \$3 352 50 P bbl.

The Flour.—The market is firm at \$3 352 50 P bbl.

Granham Flour.—The market is firm at \$3 352 50 P bbl.

Barley.—Food barley, 402000. Byo.—No. 2, 902016 P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET

airman of the Legislative ture of your State is of Walpole

of Walpole. TREE-B. H. L., Norfelk Or



The Terry System in the mast.

These who have admired T. R. Terry's remarkably interesting and successful system of farming have often sent him inquiries regarding the adaptation of the method to other sections where the clover, wheat and potate rotation is not so desirable as in Ohio. To one of these inquiries Mr. Terry suggests that the clover might be followed by corn in which crimson clover should be planted later in the season; plow under the following spring; plant potatoes; follow with

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT

To all persons interested in the estate of JAMES MURPHY, late of Melrose, in said County, de connect.

WHEREAS, Phillip F. Murphy, the administrator of tim estate of mad descaped, has presented for allowance, the second and final account of his administration upon the estate of

mid deceased.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
lourt, to be held at Cambridge, in said County,
as the tweaty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1905
to these cited in the forescent, to above cause, it
say you have, why the same should not be ai-

any you have, way the asmo anough not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by de ivering a copy there-of to all persons interested in the estate, fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three nuccessive weeks, in the Massacumerra PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Buston, the isan publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by multing, portpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MUNTIME, Esquire, Pirst Judge of said Court, this thirt-dirst day of January, in the year one thousand une hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERA, R. elster.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-at-law, next of kin and all others interested in the entate of THERESIA HAMMER alias THERESIS HAMMER, late of bearwille, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will not testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Emma Schrempf, who praye that letters' testamentary may be issued to ber, the executivit therein named, without giving a surety as the country therein named, without giving a surety as the country therein named, without giving a surety.

executive therein named, without giving a surety on her official hond.

Tuff are hereby office to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowelf, in said County of Mindeever, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1995, at nine o'clock in the foreness, to show catter, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said positioner is hereby directed to give

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public netice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS FLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the inst publication to be one day, at least, before said Cours, and by mail-ing postpaid, or delivering a cryp of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days, at least, before said Court, Witmen, CHALLES J. MOINTIME, Equire, First Judge or said Court, this first day of Feb-ruary in the year one thousand nine hundred and Eve. W. E. ROGERS, Beginter.

Commonwealth of Massach MIDDGREEK, SC. PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of GARDNER B. CHAPIN, late of Medford, in said County,

trix therein anmed, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby sited to appear at a Probate Court, to be hold at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the twest-dirst day of February, A. D. 1968. at aline o'clock in the forences, to show cause, if any yee have, why the same should not be granted.

And mid petitioner is hereby directed to give public motion thread, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MARACHURETTE FLOUGHMAN, a new-napper published in Beston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before east Court, and by mailing postpa d, or delivering a copy of the citation to all known persons interested in the cetate, fourteen days, at least, before and Court, witness, Charles J. Moleythe. Enquire, Witness, Charles J. Moleythe. Enquire, o' January, in the year one thomsand nine has deed and Eve.

W. E. Middlesk, Register.

ONE CENT A WORD of cult inducting an

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nts and seed the clover again: It would be selvable to sew rye after the potatoes to protect to land during the winter frem washing, and to we something to plow under in the apring. If heat does not pay, he suggests that Hungarian p grown the year after corn, followed with a year of or year after corn, followed with a year of or of the or of the Rhode hand Station the Terry plan of rotation has son adopted with the single change of substituting rye in place of wheat, making the rotation btatoes on clover sod, followed by rye with over seed sown among the rye very early the illowing apring, thus starting the rotation and again.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT. to the hoirs at law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY J. OLARK, late of Ayer, in said County, de-

CLAEK, lake of Ayer, in said County, de-coased.

WHERKAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Susan J. Brown and Feler. E. Hart-well, who gray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executrices therein named, without giving a surely on their official hond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middleage, on the seventh day of February, a D. 1906, at nine c'clock in the forenoon, to show cast-e, if any you have, why the same should not

Commonwealth of Massach IIDDLESEE, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of CLARA AUGUSTA TRASK, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, accretion instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Ebridge S. Trask, who prays that issters testamentary may be insued to him, the could be supported to the county of the property of the county of the cou

letters testamentary may be issued in executor therein named without giving on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at court, to be held at Cambridge, in eald Middlesex, on the seventh day of Fel. D. 1905, at hims o'clock in the formous tames, if any you have, why the same as granted.

be granted.

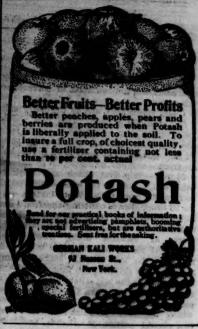
And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this eithelic once in each work, for three successive week in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHEAM, a new paper published in Boston, the last publicatio to be one day, at least, before said Court, and be making postonid, or delivering a copy of the First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hun-dred and ave. W. E. BOG ERS, Register.

PROBATE COURT.

to the heir-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARGA-RET FITZGERALD, into of Winehester, in vourt, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of February A. D. 1984, at suse o'clock in the formethe, to show cause, if any you have, why the same chould be trained.

And said neckless

mid Oranty, deceased.
HERRAS, Joanio C. Parrot, the set-tratery of the orante of nate deceases, eated for allowance, the first and fac-it of her administration upon the ora-lessessed.



Commonwealth of I IDDLESEE, 88.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of EMOEN LVON, late of Providence, in the County of Frovidence, and State of Rhode Island, de

isst will and testament of said decease', and of the Probate thereof in said State of Rhode Island, duly authenticated, representing that at the time of his death said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to her, without requiring surctles on her bond.

You are hereby died to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of Frbruary, A. D. 1805, at nine o'clock in the forence, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said potitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserts Floughian, a new-paper published in Boston, the Brist publication to be thirty days, at least, before waid Court.

Withese, Charles J. Molkribe, English, Frequire, First Juge of said Quurt, this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine bundled and four.

W. E. EGGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLES MX, SO.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA W. HILL, late of Arlington, in said County deceased.

WHEREAS, William R. H. Tuttle, the adminintrator of the estate of said deceased, has
presented for allowance, the second account of
his administration upon the estate of said de

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1805, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. any you have, why the same should not be at lowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachwarts PlowGhean, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication for be one day at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. BOGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEE, SS. PROBATE COURT.

to the hoirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of SARA! L PHILLIPS, late of Sudbury, in said County, decease. WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to maid Court to

to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate by Francis F. Walker, whe prays that letters of administration with the will amexed may be issued to him, without giving suretice on his bond, or to some other suitable person, the executor named in said will having declined to accept the trust.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesez, on the seventh day of February. A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the foremoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three auccessive weeks, in the MASSAGUESTEP FLOUGHEAM, a new-paper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by multing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court, and by multing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate teven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness CHABLES J. MOINTIER, Equire, First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of January, in the year one thomsand nine hundred and dred.

W. E ROGERES, Register.

Commonwealth of Hassachmetts. MIDDLINKE, se.

To the betre-at-isw, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of HENEY B. METCALP, late of Powtucket, in the Country of Providence, in the State of Rhode Jeland, deceased WHEREAS, a position has been presented to said Country purporting to be copies of the last will take too tensor of the last of Rhode Jeland, duly authorticated, representing that at the time of his death said deceased had center in said County of Middleson, on which said will may an rate and praying that the copy of said will may be field and received in the Begierry of Fronto of cale County of Middleson, and better is said.

PROBATE COURT.

witness, Orables J. McInvine, Enquire, ret Judge of said Court, this third slay of musry, in the year one thousand nine hund and ave. W. E. ROGERS, Begister.

weekth of Hastach

PROBATE COURT.
To the heirs-at-law, went of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of ELLEN PERHELY, late of Hellisten, in said essuity,

deceased.
WHEREAS, a sectate instrument purport
to be the last will and testament of a
deceased has been presented to said Court
probate, by Richard Feebely, who prays t
etters of noministration with the will ame-

Our Domes.

The Workbex. A CROCHETED SWEATER.

(Slipper Stitch.) One pound of fourfold Bear brand zephyr Germantown, a bone hook to correspond, about No. 2. Chain 175 sti ches, and on the chain make

tow of single crochet. This row should be 37 inches long, or enough to extend from the belt at the back up to the highest point of the right shoulder and down to the belt

2d row-Skip first stitch and work to other end, taking up the back of the stitch to form the proper rib. Work in this way for 25 rows, always omitting the front end stitch on each row: The last row will end at the front. Turn, skip the first stitch, work 51 stitches along row, turn, skip first stitch, and work to other end, skipping the last stitch. Make 8 short rows, always skipping the first stitch, and also skipping the last stitch when the row ends at the bettom, then a row and at the bettom. ends at the bottom, then 8 rows more, skip-ping the first stitch only on those rows which begin at the waist line. The last row should contain 36 stitches, and is 81 inches long. Turn it against the lower back end of the last long row, and join them with a row of single crochet worked from the wrong side of the sweater, thus com-pleting the first armhole. Go back to the front end of the foundation chain, and on the other side of it work a row of single cruchet, beginning in 103d stitch from the end. This is the top point of the front. Work to lower edge of front, make 2 sin-

gle in the last stitch.

Second row of front, 2 single in first stitch, work to within 3 stitches of top end

3d row-Skip first 2 stitches, work to lower edge, making 2 single in last stitch. 4th row—Make 2 single in first stitch, work to within 2 stitches of the end of last row.

5th row-Skip first 6 stitches, work to lower end, increasing there as usual. On this row work back and forth 7 times more, always increasing at the lower edge and finishing at the top end without increasing or decreasing. The last row should be 18 inches long. Fasten off. Go to the belt end of the back of the foundation chain and begin work there, working 66 stitches along the other side of foundation chain. This is the first short row of the back. On it orochet back and forth until there are 20 short rows in all. The last row will end at the belt. Drop the loop temporarily from the needle, fasten another ball of wool at the upper end of last row, chain 107 and fasten off. Again take the dropped loop on the needle, work along row and along the chain for the first long shoulder row. From there on the directions for the first shoulder and under-arm portion may be repeated, and also for the short rows of the second front.

When completed make 10 rows of single crochet down each front, always taking up the stitch double, to give a flat-border effect. Work a row of single around the waist,

narrowing sufficiently to bring the fronts in quite close; then make a second row, nar-rowing to bring the entire belt down to the proper size. Crochet 12 more rows without easing, then fasten off. These rows are all to be taken up double. Ten little straps now are made and placed up and down on the belt at regular intervals. Chain 14, or enough to reach from the top to the bottom of the belt, then make 1 row of single crochet down each side of the chain, and fasten off. Sew the straps to the belt, top and bottom. Make a collar to match the belt, having it 14 rows deep, and gathering the fullness of the front under the first row. Fasten 5 straps like those on the belt across

Sleeve-Chain 80 and on the chain make 79 single, giving a length of 16 inches for the under arm seam. The row ends at the armhole. Make 26 rows in all, working rib as with the body of the garment. On each row increase 1 stitch at the wrist end, and on each row that begins at the armhole increase 1 in first stitch. The twenty-sixth

27th row-Increase 1 in first stitch, work 64 stitches in all along the row, make 1 slip stitch in next stitch, and turn. Skip the alip stitch, then work back to lower edge, increasing 1 in last stitch, as usual.

These short rows are introduced to form the lower puff of the sleeve. Make 2 long rows as before, then make a short row con taining 51 single crochet and 1 slip stitch, turn, and work to lower edge again. Again make 2 long rows.

Centre of sleeve now reached, reverse the direction for the second half, decreasing when instructed to increase. Turn the last row against the first and crochet them to Make a row of single crochet around the wrist, gathering the fullness of the sleeve beneath it, then make a cuff to match the collar and arrange 4 little straps EVA M. NILES. over it.

New Use for Coffee.

Ever since the Abyssinians discovere the use of the coffee bean, it has served as an important article of commerce. Since the fifteenth century it has been used as a beverage, and in our day new uses have overed. When one desires to know whether the coming day is to be fair or udy, one has only to drop a few lumps of sugar into the breakfast cup of coffee. Should the sugar settle at the bottom and the little bubbles that are formed remain quiet in the centre of the cup, a bright and sunny day may be expected; however, should the bubbles gather slowly in the entre and move in clusters to the side of the cup, this barometer predicts cloudy or

As a fumigant, too, coffee is valuable as has been proven by various tests made by Prof. M. I Epstein. He says: "No matter eachle odor in the room may be, the coffee not only drives it out, but ab oe, the cories not only serves it out, but absorbs it, decomposes it, one might say, and replaces it with a healthy odor which opin not be disagreeable to even the most sensitive." To fumigate a room, take a quantity of the coffee beans and crush them, then allow them to burn. Not only will this destroy all impure odors, but the odor of the burning coffee itself will disappear; leaving the room with a pure and whole ome atmosphere.-What to Eat.

Cure of the Double Chin. The first signs of a double chin may be noted in the looking-glass. Look at your-self in profile, holding your head naturally, than one you are in danger of developing a deformity. If you have two full chins, with signs of a third, you have reached the danger mark where beauty ends and ugli-

mess begins.

Women who are subject to headaches usually have the very double chin. The aching head must be held in one position and there is no such thing as exercising the muscles.

Therefore the superfluous fiesh ascume-

The woman with a double chin who wishes to regain the lines of beauty has a hard task before her, but she can work out her own salvation. She must begin by loosening her neckbands and work with

her throat exposed.

Her first task is that of massage. She must massage with the reduction move-ment. The strokes of her hand must be rigorous and downward. They must be eavy and quick.

The reduction massage is carried on with the paim of the hand, which is barely moistened with borated cold cream. This

To make it, take an ounce of cold cream To make it, take an ounce of cold cream and work into it a teaspoon of borax powder. Let it harden and use it for the massage, but do not use very much. Place just enough in the palm of the hand to keep it moist. More will fatten the neck.

Now try this massage movement. Strike

Now try this massage movement. Strike he double chin with the palm of the hand, the double chin with the palm of the hand, giving swift, hard strokes downward. If you find you can not do it yourself, get someone to do it for you. Strike hard and do not be alraid of hurting the flesh.

The second movement is with the left hand. Massage vigorously from left to right, giving the chin a dozen hard blows where it is fattert. Now where it is fattert.

where it is fattest. Now repeat this with the right nand, striking from right to left. You will find that you have made the flesh redder and softer than it was. It is now time to rest. Take the neck

These are four in number and you must take them with vigor as well as with discretion. They consist in bending the head away back; in throwing it far forward; in bending it to the right until it almost touches the shoulder, and in bending it to the left until your ear almost toucher

your left shoulder.

Then come the twisting motions. The head is twisted to the right and then to the left. I wist as far as you can, but do not sprain vour neck.

When you were a child you constantly turned your head this way and that way. And, until you were eighteen and wore long dresses and came out in society, you had full use of the neck and throat muscles. But then came the high stock, the stiff you lost the freedom of your neck and

Your little girl, if you will observe her, never accumulates a double chin. No mat-ter how stout she may be, her chin is single and well rounded. And the reason for this is not very far to discover.

Watch her a few minutes and you will

watch her a few minutes and you will see. Notice how freely she turns her head. See how continually she moves her chin this way and that way. She looks behind her without turning her shoulders, but simply by a motion of the head. She keeps up all day a wonderful neck practice.

Now, you, on the other hand seldom turn your head. If you want to look behind you it is necessary for you to turn your The natural neck should be long and

slender. It should be smallest around the middle, or just where one buttons one's collar, tapering slightly toward the head and toward the shoulders. The chin should be round and firm, and there should not be more than one chin. It should not be crooked or prominent, and it should certainly not be fat.

The crooked chin is another story. It comes from missing teeth, which in time will cause the mouth to draw to one side. Then the chin grows crooked, until the face is three cornered instead of oval.

she puts on a neckless dinner gown, and if she goes to ball or opera she dresses in a low-necked gown. Her throat is exposed almost all the time. Only for a few hours in the middle of the day does she wear the ilor-made gown with its high neck or the

choking reception dress.

There is a loud protest against these oking gowns for any time of day, and not a few women are wearing the Dutch neck, which is finished without the very high stock and which permits of the loose flying boa, or the little silk ruffle, or something trivial in the way of neckwear or the lace fichu. There are ways of letting your throat breathe without being unconventional in dress, and women are studying

them out. The woman who feels a double chin coming must learn to carry her head up. This is difficult. She must lift her chin

and keep it lifted. At first her neck will sehe, and she will feel as though she were going through the world star gazing. She will have an awkward, even uncomfortable feeling, as though she were holding her head far too

But there is never any danger of earrying your head too high. The minute you look down, the minute you let your chin look down, the minute you let your chin sink on your breast, that minute your chin grows double again. Keep your head up. That is one injunction to the woman who feels herself creeping along into her double-

ohin days. There are bandages which are said to as sist in the cure of the double chin. If you want to make such a compress, cut out a heavy piece of cloth to fit your chin. Pass the piece of cloth under the chin and tie it on top of the head. Cut two alits for the

on top of the head. Cut two saits for the cars.

This will make a compress which will keep the flesh from secumulating. It should be worn only at night. During the day exercise the chin and keep the faf away by natural methods.

Fat-forming foods have something to do with the formation of a double chin. Candy makes the chin grow double. So does excessive water drinking.

Sawing or sitting with the head bent down.

Sewing or sitting with the head bent down is sure to result in a double chin.

Indigestion Due to Imperfect Mestica

ties.

The most important step in the process of digestion is mastication, says Dr. D. H. Kress, or the chewing of the food, because it is the only part of the digestive process over which man exercises entire control, the only part over which control is needed. If this part is well done, and the food properly prepared for the organs which receive If this part is well done, and the food properly prepared for the organs which receive it from the mouth, they will not experience any difficulty in carrying the digestive process farther, or in doing their part in the work. Digestive disturbances in the stomach or intestines are nearly always due to improper preparation of food in the month.

mouth.

The starch in food is, digested by the saliva. Chewing stimulates the few of saliva. At the same time that the load is pe

tes after it re

mouth continues for thirty or forty minutes after it reaches the stomach. As the starch surrounding the gluten or vegetable albumin is digested the way is prepared for the gastric juice to digest or dissolve the albumin. Troller, a well-recognized authority on digestion, called attention to the fact that the mere act of chewing also stimulates the secretion of the gastric juice.

He discovered that as soon as the food entered the mouth and the process of chewing began, the stomach made preparation for its reception by pouring out its fluid. There is a direct telegraphic communication between the mouth and the stomach, so the more abundant will be the flow of the stomach fluids. Difficulty in the digestion of albumin is not always due to inability of the atomach to digest, but may be due to lack of stomach fluid, resulting from improper mastication and to the starch surrounding the albumin not theing dissolved, owing to insufficiency of saliva.

It is well known that the caliva itself acts as a gastric stimulant. Consequently, the more saliva mingled with the food, the more stomach fluid will be secreted, and the more thorough will be the digestion of the albumin. The quantity of the saliva mingled with the food, however, depends upon how thoroughly the food has been masticated. Therefore, too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of thorough mastication, since both starch and albumin digestion are so greatly influenced by it.—Health.

Core of the Mouth is Sickness.

Care of the Mouth in Sickn

In illness where sores and mucous accumulate rapidly, and where the tongue and lips are parobed and stiff, attention is needed every hour; the mouth should be kept moist and the same treatment carried out through the night as during the day. Boric-acid solution, listerine, lemon juice, glycerine and distilled water, all are refreshing, and soften the tissues; where the lips are chapped or fissures appear, a lubricant of cold-cream or sterilized waseline should be applied. Where the gums are spongy or soft, and bleed readily, a few drops of tincture of myrrh added to pure water will help to harden them. Small squares of old linen or soft gauze should be used instead of a brush where one is ill or In illness where sores and mucous ac used instead of a brush where one is ill or weak. These should be immediately burned after use.

"I suppose a hairdresser would say I was an idiot—if he dared—but I really believe wearing a rat has made my hair grow!"

exclaimed a charming little New Yorker, one day last week.

"Of course, such a thing is opposed to every theory of hair hygiene—it took some courage, even to confide it to you—but, still, it's my experience. (By the way, have you ever noticed how many things and conditions and people that are theoretically all wrong, are quite the reverse practically?)

"Every beauty specialist and every beauty book invariably tells you that rate are the worst things a woman can stick on her head. Not only do they heat the head, but they make the hair fall out, thinning it,

but they make the hair fall out, thinning it, weakening it, and so fading it—in short

weakening it, and so fading it—in short, playing the mischief with it generally. That's what everyone who knows says.

"Now my hair was falling out so badly, I felt every time I combed it as if tomorrow would surely see me bald. That saying of Scripture about the hairs of your head being all numbered was coming literally true in my case.

Women who wear low-necked gowns usually have perfect throats. The reason is plain. They spend a greater part of the time with the throat exposed, and it has a chance to be exercised and to keep its shape.

In the morning such a woman wears a negligee that is neckless. In the afternoon she puts on a neckless dinner gown, and it

"And would you believe me—but of course you won't—it wasn't a fortnight bemples like potatoes from the hill, and its kepton sprouting ever since. To be sure, I comb my front hair a lot, that being, in my experience, far more beneficial than the hard brushing which most women give their looks; but, then, I have always done

"It must be my rat. If my rat doesn'

"It must be my rat. If my rat doesn't make my hair grow, at least it permits it to grow, which amounts to the same thing," she wound up in triumph.

The habit of going to bed with ohe's hair "up" or pinned to the head in some makeshift style is as bad as can be for the hair. One of the first principles of successful hair culture is perfect ventilation of the scalp. Women can wear a rat all day and not feel it, but to wear it all day and all night too is rather more than the ordinary not feel it, but to wear it all day and all night too is rather more than the ordinary head of hair will stand. Keeping the hair up for long stretches of time—two or three days, for example—tires the head and hair as much as it would tire the body to keep on one's clothes. It is said that standing all day in harness wears on a horse almost as much as being overworked. Apply the same reasoning to the scalp.

To go to sleep with pins or combe pressing into the scalp is hair suicide, besides being exceedingly uncomfortable. If the hair is to be waved and padded with rats and pinned in a heavy mass, tight down upon the head all day, it certainly deserves a complete rest during the hours when the rest of the body is being relaxed and recreated.

Waving the hair is another fashionable folly that is responsible for much of the thinning hair of which the middle-aged

thinning hair of which the middle-aged woman complains.

How strange it is that women should have given the goodby so completely to the various erimpers and frizzers that need to be in such favor! They don't de half the mischief the hot from does. It is the heat that dries the natural oils all out of the hair, contracts the glands which hourish the hair, and sears the roots. Women have put up their hair in our! papers for generations without injuring it in the least.—N. Y. Tribune.

the white ones are re-

turking in or under the leaves of the will be found a good plan to wash ti weak salt and water, after which should be put in ice water for a few mi-to prevent their becoming tough and

The necessity of fruit, all the year round, as part of the daily diet, is generally acknowledged. Among fruits the apple is given the first place. Eaten raw, there is no better stimulant for a sluggish liver, and the liver is as important in the scheme of living as the ten commandments. Be bilious and be a villain—one is the natural sequence of the other. Eat apples, and you will be both happy and good—you can't possibly help it. Think of Eve as the exception that proved the rule. A lover of the delicious spheres, biting into the spley heart of a fine one, sees a very brilliant silver lining to the cloud his Snakeship cast over Paradise, at all events.

Without apples—one shudders to think of the howling waste! With apples—one can answer satisfactorily at any season, the vexing old conundrum—"what shall we have to eat?"

Apples fried in butter or pork fat are lee for breakfast, or with a reast of pork

for dinner.

Red ones of a size, scooped out neatly, make pretty oups fore, saiad. These applecups may be filled with a mixture of cold, chopped meat and bread crumbs, seasoned to taste, seatened with melted butter, and

Tart apples, combined with celery and walnuts make a saiad fit for the gods, and beside which their ambrosis would be in-

The very nicest way to bake them is to select the sweet ones, core them and fill with a mixture of sugar, butter and chopped nuts, flavored with ciunamon. Pour a little water around and bake carefully. To make "porcupine apples," just stick them full of shredded and blanched almonds.

The "apfel kuchen" of our German sis-

Try this recipe:
Mix a good tablespoonful of butter into two cups of flour, in which you have sifted two caps of flour, in which you have sifted two teaspo infuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Best well one egg, and fill up the cup with milk. Grease a large, shallow pan, and spread the dough about half an inch thick; have pared, cored and quartered apples ready, and press them into the dough in close, even rows. Sprinkle well with sugar and einnamon, and bake in a modarate oven half an hour. This is ex-

If you are looking for an Indian apple pudding, let your quest end right here. Take one-half of a cup of molasses, one quart of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, three scant cups of pared and sliced apples, to which you will add a quarter of a teaspoon-

which you will aud a quarter of a seasy-on-ful of ginger and cinnamon.

When the milk boils in the double boiler, pour it slowly on the meal. Cook half an hour in the boiler, stirring often. Now add the other ingredients; pour into a deep well greased pudding dish and bake slowly.

well greased pudding dish and bake slowly. Eat with cream or maple syrup.

Apples are delicious stewed in a rich syrup and when cold covered with a meringue, sprinkled with nutmeats and slightly browned. G latine, previously dissolved, may be added to the syrup while stil warm. Turn into a ring mould. At serving time fill the centre with sweetened whinned cream, with or without nots. whipped cream, with or without nuts.
These jellied apples should be served for cold. Evaporated apples stewed are improved by adding raisins in the proportion of half a cup of raisins to a half pound of

apples. Flavor with lemon.

A pie not like that his mother used to make, and perhaps not even to his way of thinking, an improvement, is built as fol-

Line the pie-plate with the best crust you can make and fill with pared apples, out in eighths. Sweeten well and dredge with cinnamon and flour. Pour over all one-half up of rich cream, or the same amount of oup of rich cream, or the same amount of made custard. Top off Hubby's dinner with a quarter section of this pie, and see how quickly the wherewithal for your new hat will be forthcoming. Bake with a top crust, or heap with meringue or whipped cream, as you prefer.—What to Eat.

A like for Old Newspapers Here is a hint that the writer got from the head elerk of a big hotel at a popular indiana health resort. We know the germ that lurk in dust, and how disagreeable as well as unbealthy it is to inhale it while as well as unhealthy it is to inhale it while sweeping. Now the way that the carpet sweepers at this resort keep down the dust while wielding the broom, is to wet newspapers, wring them out slightly, and tearing them into small pleases, scatter them all over the surface they are going to sweep. The little dampening brightens the carpets without injuring them in the least, and the moist paper effectually keeps down the dust, or at least the greater portion of it, by catching it on itself. The paper ithe dust, or at least the greater portion of it, by catching it on itself. The paper item burnt, which is the quickest and neatest way of getting rid of it. Where brussels carpets have become somewhat dingy, the water in which the paper is wet might have a little turpentine added to it, as it has a refreshing and brightening effect, and has a tendency to keep the carpet free of insects and moths.

One way to prevent the dust from enter-

neets and moths.

One way to prevent the dust from entering the throat and lungs while sweeping, is the a small sponge over the mouth and one. A person can breathe all right through he persons sponge, and it takes up the dust which would otherwise be inhaled.—What a last.

SPINACE SALAD.

DRIED-APPLE CAKE.

Book two cups of dried apples and when tender add one cup of raisins, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, a little cinnamos and cloves. Boil these to a syrap. When cool add one cup of sour milk, one cup of butler, two eggs and two liberal cups of flour carefully sifted two or three times. A teaspoonful of sads should also be added, either sifted with the flour or disselved in the sour milk. Bake for two hours. This cake keeps some time and improves with age.

NICE WAY TO COOK PARSHIPS.

Wash three paramies and nut them in holling.

Wash three parsnips and put them in boiling salted water. Allow them to boil for half an hour. If large, three-quarters of an hour will be necessary. When cooked remove the skin and cut them in slices three-quarters of an inch thick and fry in hot drippings. Springle with a little popper and serve very hot. Another method is to mash them with a twooden spoon and mix them with a large teaspoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of mix or cream and a little popper and salt. Stir the vegetables over the fire till hot, pile them high in a dich and serve very hot; or, after being boiled and mashed, mix with a dessertspoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of hitter, a teaspoonful milk and salt and popper to taste; roll the parsnips into a round cake with a little flour and fry in hot dripping.

PORK GUMBO.

PORK GUMBO.

Gut into small dice two pounds lean pork. (In these recipes, where the pork is stewed or baked in tomatoes or water sait pork may be used, provided it is well freshened). Fry the pork a pale brown, add two sliced onions, and when these are brown add three bell peppers, sliced, and two quarts peeled tomatoes, with two teaspoonfuls sait. Let boil gently, stirring frequently, or 1½ hours. Peel and cut amall one pint of young, tender okra pods and add. Cover again and boil half an hour longer. Cook in a lined saucepan, as the will discolor the okra. With this serve a large dish of rice or hominy. Corn may be used in place of okra if the latter is disliked. The corn should be cut from the cobs and added half an hour before dinner time.

To prevent milk curdling in oyster soup, first boil the oyster liquor and skim it thoroughly, then add the milk to it with the desired thickening, butter and flour rubbed together. Watch it carefully, and the moment it bubbles add the oysters, stirring constantly and carefully with a wooden spoon, until scalding point is again reached. Take it from the fire and add the seasoning.

An authority declares that the blackest stains An authority declares that the blackest stains on brass will yield to oxalic acid and a chamois. The acid should be used with the utmost caution, of course, and the bottle, if any acid be left, placed absolutely out of reach of irresponsible members of the family.

A pint of hot water, just as hot as can be taken simples was alongered.

A pint of hot water, just as hot as can be taken, sipping very slowly, of course, before each meal and on going to bed will put a disordered stomach in pretty good working condition in a short time, and if persisted in will surprise any one who tries it, the benefit will be so marked.

In ironing handkerchiefs it is useful to remember that the middle should be ironed first; to iron the edge first causes the middle to swell out like a balloon, and makes it difficult to iron satisfactorily. Test the iron carefully before using it; a piece of rag should be at hand for this purpose. To prevent rust in a tin 'bread box, each tim

To prevent rust in a tin 'bread box, each time it is cleaned stand it over the fire for just an instant until the tin is quite hot; in this way it will keep for years without rusting. If the bread is put in the box before all the moisture has evaporated, and the box closed, this will cause rust. See that the bread cools without being wrapped, so that the moisture will evaporate quickly and thoroughly. Put it in the box, silowing the lid to remain open for at least one hour longer. If the box is closed too quickly, while the bread still contains heat and moisture, it may cause the bread to mold.

A new discovery is announced by a Dr. Met-

A new discovery is announced by a Dr. Mes-chnikoff, and is being studied by chemists and scientific men in several countries. Buttermilk, it is averred, is a matchless remedy against the microbes of old age, and the constant use of it under given conditions will go far towards re-tarding the approach of sentity.

When it is possible to have a choice in the matter, the largest and best room in the second matter, the largest and best room in the second story should be given up to the sick person. In summer the coolest should be selected; in winter the brightest and most sunny. If there is a standing basin in it the stopper should be put in and that and the overflow holes covered with plaster of paris. The plumbing may be perfect, but on the other hand it may not, and sewer gas is too dangerous an enemy to admit even the possibility of its presence into a room where a life-and-death conflict is to be waged. This risk should never be run for the sake of saving a little trouble to the nurse.

The hot foot bath should not be allowed to

should never be run for the sake of saving a little trouble to the nurse.

The hot foot bath should not be allowed to become old fashioned as a remedy for a cold—aspecially a cold in the head. It must be properly given to be effective. The patient's body should be well covered; the receptacle for the water should be deep and preferably narrow, for the higher the water reaches up the calves of the legs the better. A heaping teaspoonful of mustard should be added, and the feet should go into water as hot as can be borne, fresh hot water being slowly added as that in the bath cools. The whole process should last twenty minutes to half an hour, and during this time a class of hot water or lemonade should be slowly sipped. When the feet are removed from the water five minutes' attention is needed from a second person, as it is most important that the feet should be quickly dried, and the patient immediately covered up very warm, preferably with a hot bottle to the feet, in crede that the profuse perspiration, which is the principal result to be desired, should set be cheezed. If this process is faithfully earried out a cold will generally be much relieved by next morning.

The wax from dripping candles can be re-The wax from dripping candles can be removed from table lines by a generous application of alcohol.

Jastion Motes.

e°, The few sailor hats shown were wide, with rolled-up brims. One in fine white straw was trimmed in a wide Alestian bow of white leuising and black volves, the bow fastened in the centre

and black volvet, the bow fastened in the centre with a big gold buckle.

"a The shop windows show a number of malue hata, mostly trig little turbans. These are popular for theatre hata, and, indeed, are appropriate for dressy occasions in the coldest weather. A striking little model was a toque with a pointed front, made of tiny box plaited ruchings of white tuile, crown and brim alike covered with the rachings. The trimming, placed a little to one side, was white ow's head with bright green eye, and a pair of white wings carried around to the back of the turban.

"a, The new, or at least the recent, form of hat pin in the shape of a large safety pin, will be found valuable for keeping the hats thied at the proper angle. These pins are not intended to be thrust through the body of the hat, but are fastened under the back of the hat, and into the hair coil.

et The immense popularity as as called into the market many to protected linear, so that it is now protected linear to wear.

All of these will make beautiful shirtwaists.
For shirtwaist suits they will come in for decorative purposes, the embroidered lines trimming the waist and forming bands and panels for the

asirts.

**O. The new foulards are in the shops, as well as a number of soft sliks for shirt-waist suits. There is nothing particularly novel in their designs. Chiffon taffetas are recommended, and those in pin checks and shopherd's plaids are unequalled for usefulness and style. Oriental sliks pour into American markets in unusual abundance this year. Habutals are established favorites, and pongers will probably never go out. There are several Oriental sliks which are guaranteed to be absolutely waterproof, and even perspiration proof. A black habutal is thus warranted. Another slik called japutal is thus warranted this year for the same qualities. These waterproof sliks were worn last summer and should have proved themselves by this time.

**O The merchants seem to expect this to be a cilk year, yet we are additional these this to be a cilk year, yet we are additional.

and should have proved themselves by this time.

• The merchants seem to expect this to be a silk year, yet we are advised that there will be a perfect stampede towards the many handsome mohairs that are being imported or manufactured on this side. It is said that conservative mer-

on this side. It is said that conservative merchants who rarely order far in advance are placing large orders for mohair, for fear there will be a shortage in the supply.

•° what a craze for the purple shades seems to have taken possession of the fashion world! Purple, from the palest orchard mauve and orchid tones to the richest, deepest plum color, is seen everywhere. The color is proverbially trying, yet when it happens to be becoming, nothing is more charming. An afternoon gown in mauve voiling was made, with a skirt in wise panels separated with panels of fine platings. in mauve veiling was made, with a skirt in wide panels separated with panels of fine plaitings. Around the foot of the skirt was a deep band of velvet of a little darker shade of mauve. The same velvet made the high bodice girdle and the collar. The wast was simply cut, and was draped from under the arms to the narrow waist-coat of deep cream lace. Little rosettes and bands of velvet were fastened to bodice over the waistcoat. The sleeves were fulled to the elbow and had deep ruffice of cream lace.

elbow and had doop ruffles of cream lace.

**A dinner gown, to be worn by a young woman, was of the palest mauve chiffon. The skirt was very full, and had a foot trimming of three ruches. At the knees the fullness was caught at intervals with rosettes of the ruching. The waist was low, and the round decollete was trimmed with ruches, the lower two pointing sharply downward to meet the very high draped bodies girdle, also of chiffon. Ruches trimmed the tops of the sleeves, and also finished them at the elbow.

**Line other fabric is purple or sweet.

**e In no other fabric is purple or any of its shades quite as beautiful as in velvet. The rich color and the rich tabric exactly suit each other. An evening gown of orchard mauve was seen at the opera recently. It is disagreeable to have to say that the gown attracted more attention for its remarkable degree of decollete than for its remarkable degree of decollete than for its real beauty, but aside from this one drawback it was an exquisite gown. The long skirt opened over a petiticoat of mauve gauze with applications of deep cream lace and many gold spangles. The waist was the merest drapery of velvet with tions of deep cream lace and many gold spangles.
The waist was the merest drapery of velvet with
a lace front. A narrow line of sable outlined the
decollette and extended in a double line down
the waist and on either side of the lace petticoat. A narrow line of lace and spangles answered for shoulder straps and tiny straps of velvet fell below these on the arm.—N. Y. Evening Post.

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No generous heart may vainly turn aside In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead But may awaken strong and glorified If something good be said.

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And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,
And by your own souls' hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said!
—James Whitcomb Riley

REFUGE.

Where the winds blow soft with a perfume rare And the flowers are languid with rapt delight where the hazy stars with a lazy stare Look down on the vastness of the night, Out in that limitless mystery, Tis there I'd be—'t is there I'd be.

out of the mad exultant whirl Out of the mad exuitant whiri
Other and care and love run wild
With passionate eyes and proud lips curi,
Into a land that is undefiled
By love unstirred like a placid sea.—
'T is there I'd be.

Nothing to long for, nothing to gain,

Free as a bird with light wings outspread,
Joyously trilling the minor strain
That leaves no inner thought unsaid,
There where the heart trembles fearless and

Tis there I'd be-'t is there I'd be. RUTH BASSETT.

THE MOTHER'S HOUR.

Little figures robed in white, Mellow glow of candle light.
Little hands upraised in prayer, Roses sweet and fair. All the work and play and fun For the happy day are done. All the little faults confessed,
All the troubles set at rest.
Childhood sweet as dawn and flowers, Drifts through many changeful hours. But one hour, the mother's own, Must belong to her alone. When she sees each sunny head, safe and cosy in its bed. When the world may do its worst, God and she have had them first. And her bairns are folded fair In the tender Shepherd's care. Angels bend above the room, Angels bend above the dimpled darlings bloom
In their lovely innocence,
Warding every evil hence
From the little ones who dwell Where the mother guards them well. God and she about them stand, They are safe on every ha Kneeling for them at the throne, They are hers and God's alone.

And each child, a tender flower, Biossoms in the mother's hour.

SOME FUTURE DAY. Some future day when what is now is not, When all old faults and follies are forgot, And thoughts of difference passed like dreams

We'll meet again upon some future day. When all that hindered, all that vexed our love As tall rank weeds will climb the blade above, When all but it has yielded to decay."
We'll meet again upon some future day.

When we have proved, each on his course alone, The wider world, and learn what's now un known, Have made life clear, and worked out each a

way, We'll meet again—we shall have much to say. With happier mood, and feelings born anew, Our boyhood's bygone fancies we'll review, Talk o'er old talks, play as we used to play, And meet again on many a future day

Some day, which oft our hearts shall yearn to In some far year, though distant yet to be,

Meet yet again upon some future day -Arthur H. Clough.

ANOLD GUITAB.

Sweet eyes were hers, who bent and sang Demurely to the old guitar. Through musky walks and alleys rang Her voice; and dear as blossoms are To poets in the happy spring. Were the blithe songs I heard her sing.

Sweet eyes were hers, sweet eyes that smiled For me, as fast her fingers thrummed, How many wits that smile beguiled! I think the bees more loudly hummed Amid the scarlet phlox, to hear A voice so exquisitely clear!

But that was long ago, you say, And where is she who thrills this rhyme? Where are the withere'd blooms of May? Ask of the arch destroyer, Time! The old guitar hangs on the wall, And fancy pictures her—that's all! -Pall Mall Gazette.

THE TWINS.

We're twins—an' my name's Lucy Brown An' her name's Lulu: I'm called "Lou," An' ever'body in is town
'Ey call my sister 'at name, too An' folks, 'ey come to see us here, An' we ist have th' mostes' fun 'Cause ever'body say: "Oh dear! W'y, 'is one is th' nuther one!"

My papa sometimes look at me, An' say, "Weil, Lulu, how you glow!" An' nen I laugh, an' nen, why, he Say goodness sakes! he'll never know Which one is which. An' nen I say Cause we're together anyway An' nen he holler, "Bless your heart!"

My mamma never gets us mixed; She always knows my twin fum me.
An' papa say she's got us fixed— Our clo'es, or hair, so's she can see. But mamma hugs us bofe up tight An' kisses us, an' pats our curls, An' says a muvver's always wite

An' always knows her preshus girls But nuther folks 'ey ist can't tell— An' oncet when Lulu clumb a tree An' couldn't hold, w'y when she fell Th' doctor thought 'at she was me.
Nen we all laugh, an' he ist say 's all in how the notions strike. At bofe of us looks ist one way,
But 'at I look th' most allke!

-- Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Harper's Magazine.

THE OLD MAN BY THE BROOK

Down to the vale this water steers;

How merrily it goes!
T will murmur on a thousand years,
And flow as now it flows.

And here, on this delightful day, I cannot choose but think How oft, a vigorous man, I lay Beside this fountain's brink.

My eyes are filled with childish tears, My heart is idly stirred; For the same s und is in my ears That in those days I heard.

—William Wordsworth.

He who knows our frame is just, Merciful, and compassionate.

And full of sweet assurances
And hope; for all the language is,
That He remembereth we are dust

Miscellaneous.

Two Letters.

July 7, 1002.—My Darling—I am so lonesome tonight, dear heart, for you that I cannot sleep, though it is now past one o'clock, so I have just slipped into my dressing gown (the white one with the blue silk down the front) and put on the little white slippers you always say my feet look so pretty in, and am going to write you all that is in my heart.

I am so sorry I let you go away alone, and yes, when I come to think of it, sweetheart, I don't believe you urged me very strongly to accompany you. Was it because you thought the journey would tire me, "big man," or was it because you wanted to have a trip alone, as in your bachelor days?

Well, in either case, I am here alone—and lonely—and never wanted you so much before in my life as I do tonight, and somehow I feel sure that yo... sweetheart, are just as lonesome for me.

am sure you will be pleased. You know your golf suit that had the little hole torn in the knee that you were going to take to the tailor to have

Well, I just felt so lonesome all day that I thought it would comfort me somewhat to busy myself doing something for you. So I mended that hole and, Frank, dear, it looks fine. I did it so neatly, I am sure you will be proud of me when you see it.

I could not find any cloth like the goods, so I cut a little piece out of your cap, because you can get the tailors to make you a new cap or buy a different kind of one.

I am so sleepy now I can hardly keep my eyes open, so I shall say "good-night," sweetheart, and kiss the piace on the pillow where your dear head should be and go to sleep.

Bless you, dear one, and bring you home safely to your loving

P. S.—Don't be so lonely for me that you will

miss having a good time. July 7, 1903.-My Dear Little Girl-Well, it is after two o'clock, and if I had not promised to write every night before I went to bed I would be tempted to crawl between the sheets and write tomorrow instead.

I have been "doing the towa" with Jim,

Poutb's Department.

English Teacher's Stories.

English Teacher's Stories.

The following answer to a physiology question was written by a boy who evidently tried to "make the most of it":

Q. What are the lungs? Where are they placed? What are they used for?

A. The lungs are too in number; they are orgins of the body; they are "bee hived" in shape; they are situated in the abdomen and are used for thinking purposes. This is from a colection by Dr. MacNamara, which also contains the following:

"A short time ago," says a teacher, "I was taking a lesson on the use of thehyphen. Having written a number of examples on the blackboard, the first of which was bi decage,' I saked the hoys to give a reason for putting the hyphen between 'bird' and 'eage.' After a short silence one boy who is among the dunces held up his hand and said, 'It is for the bird to perch on, sir."

sir."
The teacher had been talking about a hen sitting on eggs, and, with the incubator in his mind, asked if eggs could be hatched in any other way.
"Yea, put 'em under a duck." was the response.
"Please excuse little Mary from attending school this afternoon, as she has an illustrated throat, with glaciers on both sides," was a note sent to a teacher.

Out of the Mouth, Etc.

The Sunday-school teacher was telling her scholars about the fall of Jericho.

"And the people marched around and around," she said, "singing songs and blowing trumpets, until all of a sudden down came the walls and—"

"If they sing like my s'ster does," interrupted the littlest chap, "It ain't no wonder they fell down."—Lippincott's.

The female hornet has a rapid-fire armament with a recoverable projectile. It uses it for both attack and defence, and with remarkable aim and efficiency. The first stroke of a hornet is as ponetrating as an electric shock. At the base of its sharp sting there is a one containing poison, which, whon, injected into the substance of its onemy, causes pain, swelling and discomfort, facts to which most persons are able to testify by apparence. Should the injection be upon

Lamb and Lion.

A lamb is the playmate of one of the fiercest lions in Bostock's hippodrome on the Piace Clichy, Paris. Mr. Bostock tells how it took nine months to bring about the triendly relation-

nine months to bring about the friendly relationship.

"I lost a whole carload of lambs," he said, "before succeeding—lambs of the kind children play with. I placed n the cage all sorts of toys of the animal variety—cotton shoop, horses, rabbits—in fact, a regular Noah's ark.

"Then I specialized on sheep, but it took a long time for the ilon to find out that they were not good to eat. Finally a live lamb was introduced. At first the lion looked surprised, and then lay down and gently pawed the stranger. The lamb did not like this, and drawing back a pace or two, butted the lion in the mane.

"This appeared to greatly amuse the lion, who playfully rolled over on his back, while the lamb butted again.

"Now," says Mr. Bostock, "they are fast friends, and an insurance company would be justified in taking the lamb as a first-class risk."

If have been "doing the towa" with Jim, Harry and some other fellows, and I tell you it seemed like old times. I needed an occasional reminder to make me remember that I had been married since I saw the boys last.

Don't think I forgot my little wife, for I thought of you often during the evening and wished you had come with me.

I went to the races today and lost twenty-five on Helen of Troy, but it was all sport, and seemed like the days before I met you, when a good horse was the first love of my life and a Scotch-and-'Polly the second.

I am too tired to tell you all about it now, but we had a roaring old time, and kept it up till after one tonight, when I just tore myself away from the rest of the gang.

I hope you saw Reeves today about that insurance business. He will arrange things all right, for he's one of the best fellows I know, and has a pretty keen insight into human nature. He can size a man up better than any one else I ever knew.

Well, good night, little girl. I am so dead tired I can't write another line. I will be home in a few days, and I'm afraid it will come hard to settle down to the usual grind after such a glorious time. Your loving husband, Frank.

—Illustrated Bits.

House he/a Thought we stars and silver balls and fringes. Every domestic in the bride, family has been liberally provided for, and they have all had annuities shitsory shows, was a supper given by Aelin blood to the record of the best stellow of the like were reveed, as far as history above, was a supper given by Aelin

-The costlicat meal ever served, as far as

Brilliants.

What care I for caste or croed? It is the deed; it is the deed; what for class or what for clan? It is the man; it is the man; Heirs of love, and joy, and wee, who is high, and who is low? Heuntain, valley, sky and sea, Are for all humanity.

ion, Lord, be grave, In season gay, of me be faithful to Thy grace Just for today.

to for tomorrow and its needs
I do not pray,
But keep me, guide me, leve me, Lord,
Just for today. Good, the more unleased, more abundant grows; ther not impaired, but honored more

The world is a looking-gines,
Wherein ourselves are allown,
Kindness for kindness, cheer for cheer
Coldness for gloom, repulse for fear.
To every soul its own.
We cannot change the world a whit,
Only ourselves which looki

The world is a locating-gims.

Wherein cursolves are shown.

Rindness for kindness, cheer for cheer.

Coldiness for kindness, cheer for cheer.

To every shoul it cover.

We examot change the world a walk.

Cully cursolves which choicin it.

Of the intelling freest choicin it.

Thus night trust my Heavenly father.

He who hears my forbles e.gr;

—Xx. B. B. Hewigad.

Cleme.

Only the long it is necessary in live deep ly.

Cleme.

Only the Goden Rule of District can bring the Goden Age of Kan.—France B. William.

To live long it is necessary in live dischorer or pains his brother would not held the country of the cou

playfully rolled over on his back, while the lamb butted again.

"Now," says Mr. Bostock, "they are fast friends, and an insurance company would be justified in taking the lamb as a first-class risk."

Tieforical.

—A fashionable wedding in 1812 was a very serious affair, according to an old newspaper outting. The matrimonial alliance in question

BLECTRIC WIRE.—"J. B. N.": If a person is tangled in a live electric wire and you want to extricate him therefrom do not take hold of the victim's hands, as is often done in a case of this kiad. You will be shocked if you do. Be sure to grab the clothes alone, and then you are safe, and the current cannot reach you. Do not let anything come in contact with your bare hands but his coat and trousers. Of course if you have thick leather gloves on you can handle with impunity the individual in distress.

punity the individual in distress.

New SPAPERS.—"DANA": It has been calculated that, taking the population of the whole world, there is one newspaper to every \$2,600 persons. The United States supports 12,500 newspapers, of which one thousand are dailies, these being round figures. Germany has 6500 journals, of which eight hundred are daily. England takes second place in the European record, with three thousand newspapers, of which 600 are daily. France has nearly the same number.

provided for, and they have all had annulties astiled upon them for life!"

—The costilest meal over served, as far as history shows, was a supper given by Aelin Verus, one of the most lavinh of the latter-day Roman aristorats. The supper was only included for a dozen persons, yet its cost was six thousand eseteria, which would amount to sea, so million dollars. The celebrated feast given by Vicilitus, a Roman emperor of those degenerated days, to his Drother Lucius cost a fraction over 200,000. Suctonius says that this banquet consist of two thousand different follation, besides other courses in proportion. Vicilitus, fortunately for the world, did not reign very long. Otherwise the game preserves of Libys, Spain and Britain would have been exhausted. It is recorded as a curious point of history that a single dish on the table of Emperor Reliegabelius was worth stock,000.

—"The king's cock crower" was a quality it in the officer known officially as the "king's cock forwer" was a quality of the world, and the condense with the reign of George I. During the season of Lont to officer known officially as the "king's cock trower" was a quality of the world, and the condense with the reign of George I. During the season of Lont to officer known officially as the "king's cock trower" was a quality of the condense when the count of the count of the precinct of the palace instead of proclaming it in the ordinary manner. On the First Aid Wednesday after the accession of the bouse of Hanover, as the Frince of Wales, afterwails the reign of George II., was sitting down to supper, this officer known officially as the "king's cock tow work season, of the count of the palace instead of proclaming it in the officer known officially as the "king's cock tow office and the precinct of the palace instead of proclaming it in the officer known officially as the "king's cock to office and the proclaming it in the officer known officially as the will not be proclaming the proclaming the proclaming it in the officer known officers in

Curious Jacts.

—The biggest leaves in the world are those of the Isai paim, which grow on the banks of the Amazon. They reach a length of thirty to fifty feet, and are from ten to twelve feet in

it. The number of churches has increased in the last year by 2310, and there are 1674 more ministers than in the previous year. It is worthy of notice that the increase in the ministry does not keep pace with the increase of churches, and at the present time leaders in all religious bodies are seeking a solution of the ministerial problem, trying to ascertain why the ministry does not attract the young men of today as it did those of former years.

RLECTRIC WIRE. J. B. N.**: If a person is tangled in a live electric wire and you want to extricate him therefrom do not take hold of the victim's hands, as is often done in a case of this cure.

ELECTRIC WIRE.* J. B. N.**: If a person is tangled in a live electric wire and you want to extricate him therefrom do not take hold of the victim's hands, as is often done in a case of this cure.

**In the course of the present century four-teen years will begin on Sunday. A reader of the Washington Star has computed these occurrences, showing that in this century Jan. I will fall on Sunday as follows: The common years 1905, 1911, 1922, 1933, 1930, 1950, 1961, 1967, 1975 1996 and 1994. This is a fraction less than the usual number computed in point of averages, the first and the last of the Sunday beginnings failing five

years each from the close of the century. It is possible for Jan. 1 to occur on Sunday fifteen times in a single century.

—In the recent news many people have noticed one or two references to the fact that tinned meats for the Russian troops are prepared by a process which embles the contents of each tin to be served hot without a fire. This boon is obtained by having the ordinary tins silled with food "incketed" in patent tins. The patent tin contains water, together with a chemical mixture by means of which the water can be raised to boiling point in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. All that is necessary to do when it is desired to heat the food is to puncture the top of the patent tin, the chemical mixture being thereby forced into the water, which soon begues to boil.

A MANDSOME CATALOGUE.

Well-Made Curringes and Haracce at Factor Prices Are Sold Under a Strong Guarantees.

For years people have been buying carriages and haracce of The Columbus Carriage and Haracce Company of Columbus, C.

The plan of the company is to sell direct to the customer from the factory. They guarantee to refund the purchase price on any vehicle not satisfactory, and to pay the freight both ways in case of dissatisfaction on the part of the purchaser.

in case of dissatisfaction on the part of the purchaser.

This plan has met with the success it deserves, and the saving to the buyer ranges from \$10 to \$40 on an order, according to the price of the job furnished. This is the only company in Ohio making all their own carriages, buggles and harness in their own factory, and selling them exclusively to the mail order buyer. Naturally the prices are much lower than the ordinary dealer can meet, and the price saved in the purchase goes into the buyer's pocket.

Every one contemplating the purchase of a cassings, buggy or horse trappings of any sort ahouid write a postal card to the company for their handsome lilustrated catalogue, which gives complete information as to their way of dealing.

Vegetable and for eeeds.

Vegetable and for eeeds grown by the well-known firm of J. J. H. Gregory & Son, of Marble-head, Mass., have a distinctive value aside from their actual worth as seed for planting purposes. For about half a century this firm has been raising the standard of their seeds by careful selection, test and experiment in growths, until it would seem impossible to better them. In addition to raising the standard of ordinary varieties, Messrs. Gray & Son have produced many new varieties of plants and vegetables, in one case introducing more than all other growers combined.

It is a fact worthy of note, that this company It is a fact worthy of note, that this company sell to their customers only seeds that will produce plants of extra virility and strength. They not only test their seed, but test the gardening tools they sell, and advertise only such as have proven their value on their own farm.

All growers of vegetables, flowers and fruits should secure their new catalogue for 1905, which with a description of the new improved varieties of seeds, also gives a wast number of farm and garden facts of value to every one who cultivates even a rod of land.

This book will be sent free to any applicant.

Mn. Charles T. Holmes,

419 Pearl Street, Burlington, Vt.

Having used your Adjustable Trimming Saw
the past season I find it a great labor-saving tool,
as it does away with the climbing of trees. The
saw will easily pay for itself in three days, and a
man has but to see it work to convince himself
that it is the only practical trimming saw on the
market. Frank B. Smith, Charlotte, Vt.
Dec. 28, 1904.

The O. K. WASHING Has been on the market for more than SIX WEARS and the contsantly increasing sale proves that it is giving satisfaction. Well made and fully guaranteed.

Every One Sold Sells Another. TRY ITI Mention this paper when writing.
H. F. BRAMMER MFG. CO. DAVENPORT, IOWA.

TANKS.

Any size; for manufacturing purposes or with towers for fire protecti Michigan White Pine

Best facilities and stock, long experience and right prices. Let us have your specifications.

Gulf Red Cypress

Kalamazoo Railway Supply Co. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

A FEW CHOICE

National Bank of the Republic

OF BOSTON, MASS. 95 Milk Street, POSTOFFICE SQUARE, Corner Pearl Street.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Stock Paid in Surplus and Net Profits 1,325,000 Deposits

\$1,500,000 15,500,000

United States Depository.

Offers to the public the advantage of a capital and surplus of nearly three million dollars.

Invites correspondence with individuals, firms and corporations desiring to open new accounts.

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The Horse.

Relaing Oraft Horses.

Senator Dunlap, a young farmer, who envered college to study medicine, but awa so much in farming that he took the four-year course in agriculture, had an excellent paper at the State Farmers' Meeting on the modern draft horse. He compared the modern draft horse of the past with that of the present, showing that a definite ideal had grown up. That formerly a large horse of indiscriminate breeding quality was termed a draft horse if it only possessed size. There is money in raising the up-to-date draft horse, and breeding stock can be raised here in America as well as any place else. In fact, he pre-erred a horse that had been over for several years to a fresh importation for breeding purposes. With our vim, vigor and abundant feed, we can produce as good. an animal as was ever imported. The up-to-date draft horse stands slose to the ground, with short legs and broad base. Feet well apart, back somewhat shorter than the speed horse, short, broad, well muscled as the whole weight is drawn at the back. Shoulder long, hocks short, narrow angle, body massive, low set, muscular and cylindrical, soild and large limbs, healthy feet, frog strong, plenty of style and action, ardor and erdurance. Pastern short and the same rule in relation to the distribution of priese for dairy products as has been in force this year for another year. body massive, low set, muscular and cy-lindrical, soild and large limbs, healthy feet, frog strong, plenty of style and action, body massive, low set, muscular and oylindrical, soild and large limbs; healthy feet, frog strong, plenty of style and action, ardor and ordurance. Pastern short and straight. Weight near a ton. Each of the leading breeds have traits which commend them, and all sell alike when animal is right. I believe that stallion breeders are sometimes to blame for the poor quality of horses. They want to get their money back too quick and place the fee so high that farmers do not feel justified in paying it. I believe that if they would place the fee lower they and the community would be the gainers. I would prefer a sire that had been in use a few years. He must be in moderate flesh. If mare is long limbed and poorly coupled I would want a stallion that was ahort limbed and well coupled. The dam is just as important as the sire, even mone so in producing a good foal. To get the best progeny, select the mare that has size, style, quality in every respect. It costs more to produce a good animal than a poor one, but the profit is greater.

One objected to the draft horses because they were so soon worn out. "That depends on the training," said Mr. Rankin; "train your horses to keep up a moderate stea/ly gait." "The use of drafters on our farms increases each year," said another."

The following toasts were responded to as follows: "Vermont," Gov. C. J. Bell; "The Lagislature of 1901," W. A. Lord of Montpeller; "Maine Farming," Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Augusta, Me.; "The University of Vermont." Prof. J. L. Hills of Barlington; dialect reading, H. D. Hopking, of Montpeller; "Leaks," Prof. F. S. Cooley of Amherst, Mass.; "Industrial Education," ex-Gov. Josiah Grout of Derby; "The Hay Seed," Will Trempler Besker of Schenectady, N. Y.; poem, Col. C. W. Soarfi of Burlington; "Oar Schools," W. E. Ranger of Montpeller; "The Ladles," the Rev. Gny C. Lamson, Montpeller.

they were so soon worn out. "That de-pends on the training," said Mr. Rankin; "train your horses to keep up a moderate steady gait." "The use of drafters on our farms increases each year," said another "We need a heavy team that can carry the work through the summer. Want horses that are not sluggish, but will move off with ease and readiness. I heartly com-mend all that Senator Dunlap has said." M. E. LEE.

There can be no question as to the advan tage of bruising oats and other grain for old horses, and for those whose chewing powers are impared. Colin, however, main-tains that in ordinary cases the bruising of grain does not improve its digestibility. Nevertheless we find that, in the experiment from which he drew his conclusions, Nevertheless we find that, in the experiment from which he drew his conclusions, the period of mastication was 4½ per cent. longer and the amount of saliva secreted was seventeen per cent. greater with bruised cats than with whole cats. I have found, especially in training race horses, that horses do better on the former than on the latter food. I feel strengthened in this conclusion by the fact that, when such animals are fed on bruised cats, less husk is found in their dung than whon they are given whote cats. Leaving cats out of the question there is no doubt that the crushing or coarse grinding of many kinds of grain—salze and barley, for instance—greatly improves their digestibility and wholesomeness.—J. G.

Better transportation and cold storage facilities are securing more uniformity in producits.—F. G. Urner, Commission Dealer, which there are here is fast becoming and saling for freeding, and then feed for most profile she kind to the cows. Where of the other New England States, and compared well with the Western States in quality and quantity of exhibits. Secretary J. B. Noble allued to the good results obtained in late years from dairy institutes and field meetings. The average product per cow of Connecticut's 130,000 cews was exceeded, he said, by only four States.

In this paper on "Common Discusses on the Dairy Cow," Dr. E. H. Lehner stated that the did not feed as much grain as some farmers.

S. C. Thomson of Maine made some facilities are securing more uniformity in prices, so that the producer gets a more dependable and stable market for dairy products.—F. G. Urner, Commission Dealer, which there are here in fast here they bring that tended to lower the vitality of the allong the products.—F. G. Urner, Commission Dealer, which there are here in fast here they benefit and application and application and application of the found in the front trank for the making and application and paper on "Common Discusses of the Dairy Cow," Dr. E. H. Lehner stated that tuberculosis was encouraged by anything t

New York city.

PROPESSOR GOOLEY'S ADDRESS.

PROPESSOR GOOLEY'S ADDRESS.

The next subject, "The \$100 Cow," was treated in an interesting manner by Prof. F. S. Cooley of Amberst, Mass., and reported at some length in these columns last week. The speaker proceeded to show by linestrations and otherwise that it was the best producing cows the farmers should aim to have; that these would pay a good profit above expenses, while the orderery pow would only make "both ends meet," and the poor one went run him in table. The best way to obtain these sows if to raise this, as few of them are for soil. A cow should be worth three lines the unpense of keeping in taken the abount.

Thus a cow shouling a profit of \$25 should be worth \$75, and so on.

be worth \$75, and so on.

His own cows average 35° polaris of butter per year and cost \$51 a year for keeping. Evidently these are of the \$50 kind.

Mr. Aitkin of Woodstock emphasized the idea of keeping the best producing ows for the dairy, from which there will be some

and marketing of product was the subject of an interesting and valuable paper by C. C. Gates of North Hartland. Some farmers and it most convenient to make their own butter. For this purpose there should be good cows—real butter cows. Raise them ne old cows; keep; until in their prime, then sell; thom, raising heifers to take their places, and in this way keeps a young, thrifty dairy, while selling matured cows at good prices.

Secures early-out hay, timothy and clover, has two siles and makes out hay. With this good hay and silage he feeds only from one to two quarts of outtonseed a day to his cows, no other grain, as he finds there is ugh of corn and oats in the silage and

Gots as near the consumer as possible. Keeps good help and uses them well. Some questions were asked and answered by Mr. questions were asked and answered by Mr. Gates: He feeds ensilage unce a day, waters twice, feeds hay twice and entropessed once clear, by itself. Has no trouble with garget, and has fed eston-seed or several years. The discussion on this paper was animated and instructive.

of Canada, spoke on "Some Creamery Problems." He thought that Canada did Problems." He thought that Canada did not as yet come up to Vermont in the production of butter, although it has an excellent reputation for cheese, but the trend is forward, and there is a good deal of activity in this direction. There are at present between eleven hundred and twelve hundred eramaries in the whole of Canada. How to improve the production

1 19 9 800A

of the herds is something that is being

" THE FARMER OF TODAY "

was the subject of a valuable paper Thursday forencen, by Willis N. Cady of Middlebury. He first spoke of the magnitude of our agricultural productions as compared with other industries, showing it in a most favorable light. We should adapt our farming operations to our location and corresponding conditions that promise best suc-

If the farmer is a dairyman he should en deavor to do the best possible in this vocation and make the most out of it. Keep good stock and take the best care of it.

good stock and take the best care of it.

Raise helfers and sell some cows when they bring good prices, but keep the herd in the front rank for production and value.

Pay attention to the making and application of manure. Fertilize well, for therein is one source of increased production and enriched soil. Mr. Cady advised growing grain and sliage for feeding, and then feed for most profit. Be kind to the cows. Where possible make butter on the farm. Keep pigs and calves on the skimmed milk, and have the best sanitary conditions all about

lependable and stable market for dairy reducts.—F. G. Urner, Commission Dealer, which there, as here, is fast becoming a necessity. Was of the opinion that the quality of the butter made therefrom, where properly managed, should be as good as that m, do where milk is delivered at the

"What Science Has Done for Dairying,"
was a subject fully and fairly considered by Prof. J. L. Hills, d rector of Vermont Experiment Station. This was an able address and occupied the remainder of the forescon.

This was the last session of the convention, and closed at thinks o'clock. E. R. Towic noved that a "testmonial of regard" be presented to Mr. O. M. Blies of Georgia, who is still living at an advanced are, and who was the driginator of our State Barrysan's association thirty-live years age, and was for many years its meet employ, a distored herd and long for the success of the organization at a time when there were many disadvantages to work against and overcome. Fitting resolutions were adopted, to be placed with the records of the association, and a copy sent to Mr. THE CLOSING SESSION.

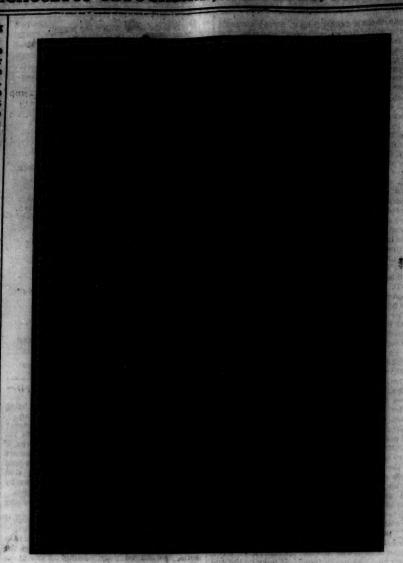
profitably occupied by Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Augusta, Mo., who-e subject was "A Plea for the Butter-Makers." This was an

Pies for the Butter-Makers." This was an excellent address, and was listened to with much interest by chose present.

The exhibit of dairy apparatus for some reason was much smaller than usual, and was comuned almost altogether to a display of farm oream separators. Exhibits in this



A safe, speedy and positive cure for Curb, Spiint, Sweeny, Capped Sock, Strained Tondone, Pounder, Wind Fuffe, and all lamences from Spartin, Ringbone and other Bony Camera. Ourse all skin diseases or Paracitos, Pirena, Diphthesia. Spanovas all Eunches from Socies or Spanovas all Eunches from Socies or



PEONY, RICHARDSON SEEDLING: SAMUEL BENSHAW.

Outer petals clear roce pink, tinged with white, inner petals pink and white intermingled, the white predominating, very large and full flower, a little low in the centre, in hot sun turns nearly or quite white throughout. Very large and of wonderful vigor, the stem nearly as large as a lady's little farger, stands upright through heavy wind and rain unharmed, of very distinctive character. To get best results it should be shaded from hot sun, disbudded and freely manured. The Samuel Henshaw is then a magnificent pessy. In bloom June 20, 1904, height to flower thirty-four inches; the tallest blooms much exceeded this measurement, but had been cut for exhibition. Exhibited by R. T. Jackson, June 21, 1904, when it was awarded a silver medal. Photograph taken for the Massachusistic Horticultural Society repreduced here by permission of Secretary William P. Rich.

line were made by the Vermont Farm Machine Company of Bellows Falls, the Stoddard Manufacturing Company of Rutland, the Omega Separator Company, Lansing, Mich., and the "Simplex" separator by L. M. Cameror, Montpelier. There were also exhibits of butter packages and "stacks" of Worcester salt, enough to preserve the dairymen's organisation for another year.

E. R. Towlin. E R. Towls.

advises good sanitation, plenty of pure air, good water, drainage and sunlight. The paper by Mrs. D. A. St. John of New Canaan included a plea for good cheer, tact and sense in the home life.

Prof. C. L. Beech spoke on the practical results to the dairy farmers of the St. Louis Exposition. In criticism of the Connecticut butter at the show, it was said that the quality was good but the judges thought the cream had been ripened too much, the butter having been put up for immediate consumption, while much of the butter in the West is made for longer keeping and improves with some age. The outleek for New England agriculture from the dairy standpoint was considered by Dr. G. A. Twitchell, manager of Elmwood Stock Farm, who thought that the agriculture of the future must be that of machinery. The potato industry and milk production were promising branches and great sources of income. "To be a successful farmer, the must be a student and a thinker."

An examination of the annual report of the entomoligist of the Department of Agri-culture. Dr. Howard, indicates extensive investigations and experiments for the com-ing year in this class of work. An investi-

larly as to the honey-producing plants of the country, will be continued. A limited number of queens of improved races will also be reared and placed for testing at the various experiment stations.

various experiment stations.

Senator Stewart has introduced an amendment to the pure-food bill requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to publish the analysis of food and drinks shipped into any State, in three daily newspapers of general circulation.

any State, in three daily newspapers of general circulation.

Another whack is being taken at the beet hugar 'growers and manufacturers of the West in the proposal to reduce the duty on Philippine sugar. A like blow is aimed at American tobacco growers through similar Philippine legislation.

The Department of Agriculture has again reprinted a popular bulletin (No. 182) on "Poultry as Food." For such a general product of the farm as poultry, probably less attention is paid to good breeding and care than any other line of farm production. The builstin is an instructive one along simple lines, and is worth the reading to anybody who is looking forward to the early production of broilers or capons.

The Chicago price of prairie chickens at the opening of this season—\$12 to \$15 per done where a few years ago the regular rate was \$4 to \$5—is accounted for by the Agricultural Department in the stringency of the game shipping law, as well as interesting searcity of game. This law is en-

Com." The paper by Geres was on its "Uses." The Master's easily treated of its "Origin," Past Master Putnam, its "Unitivative," Arthur Hammer, the "Grep," Past Lecturer Harry Whiteomb "Some Which I Have Seen," Oliver Pederson and D. Ariline Putnam gave the corn flower walls. The "Gern Paines" was a fine tubleaux, and corn balls and the corn candy were toothecome. The prize for the nearest guess to the number of terrele in a bottle was wen by Sister Parkhurst and William Kirkpatrick had his wounded feelings soothed as booby by a box of corn salve.

Cheahire County Pomona effects were installed at Keene, on the 18th by Mrs. S. Elis Southland and Mrs. Jessie Hamilton of Athol, Mass., and on the 18th Past Deputy and Mrs. F. P. Fisk of Milford performed the same coremony in the same hall on the officers of Cheshire of Keene, and both were largely attended and warming praised.

ma, and both were largely attended and maly praised, emigowasset Valley Pomone at its annual sting on the 19th gave a vote of thinks to the ring master, Mrs. Carrie E. Rovee of Camp Village, and elected Elmer E. Woodberry of edstock, Master; Mrs. Anna Babbitt of Rast apten, lecturer; Joseph H. Morrison of Plytic, searctary, and they and their associates o publicly installed by State Lecturer-Patics. Then Rose P. Sanborn retired from the Massociates are shair last week he was presented with a reis Shair last week he was presented with a reis Shair by Mt. Livermore Grange of Holder.

he District Deputies will meet for instruction he rooms of the State Board of Agriculture cord, on Monday, Jan. 30, 1805, at 11 c'olock

East Rockingham Pomons met with Rye Grange on the 18th when the officers were in-stalled by Past Master C. Charles Hayes of Exc-tor, and an excellent literary programme was excelled. k's Double-Action Cutaway Marro

The testimony of users will be read at this time with interest, and by writing the Cutaway Harrow Company, Higganum, Ct., mentioning this paper, you will receive many more, as well as full descriptive circulars of all their manufact-

Have used the D. A. Outsway ever ninety acres.

B. C. MITCH #&L. Brandemore," Pa., says:
"Have used the D. A. Outsway ever ninety acres, gives me pleasure to any that there is no better tool than the D. A.5."

ARIEL MITCHELSON, Tarifville, Conn., says: "The D. A.5 Cutaway surprises me, the amount of work nicely done. Had a pair of horase driving it steadily for four weeks every day. Would recommend it to any ene."

L. H. MARTIN, North Richmond, N. H., says:
"D. A.5 Cutaway will do greater and better work than any other harrow."

R. E. LOWELL, Centre Montville, Me., says:
"The A.4; D. A. Cutaway is the best harrow I ever used. A neighbor wants one."

E. HARLAN BENNETT, Hubbardston, Mass., says: "The D. A.5 Cutaway is all you claim for

a. HAKLAN BENNETT, Rubbardston, Mass., says: "The D. A.5 Cutaway is all you claim for it, perfect pulverizer, best for farmers to buy."
OHARLES F. FRENCH, Plermont, N. H., says: "Your A.6 D. A. Cutaway has had severe test, used four horses, loading 300 lbs. weight, set at greatest angle, never broken, cracked or bent any part, use the A.6 with three horses any ordinary work." R. F. LOWELL, Centre Montville, Me., says

"4 D. A. Cutaway is the best harrow I ever used, soon saved money enough to pay for it-self."

8. G. FOOTE, Clinton, N. Y., says: "Your A-6 D A. Cutaway is the best tool I ever used, pulverized my hard-baked soil perfectly. Neighbers said he plowed us impossible a ze of a wash tub and his spring tooth harrow flew over them

tub and his spring tooth herrow flow over them like a bird.

B. L. WHEELER, Windsor, Conn., says: "I used A-5 D. A. Cutaway on hard clay land, performed the work well."

FEANK H. DOW, Corning, N. Y., says: "The D. A-5 Cutaway made by the Cutaway Harrow Co., will kill quack grass and witch grass. Any farmer can destroy any weed with this implement, and intensely cultivate his land, thereby increasing his crop 25 per cent. to 40 per cent."

Smith Manure Spreader Company, Chicago, have space on blook 20, Polace of Agriculture, and show in operation two of their Great Western audiess apron may are spreaders. The endiess apron is used in all Great Western manure spreaders. It is ready to receive its long without having to be cranked back, a feature that has proved very popular with farmers. A. J. Pryde is in charge.

WARHINGTON, VA., Jan 27. 1906.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cluveland, O.:
I have used Gombanit's Canetic Entrum on four horses, one for entarged ankin; one colt, a-absorbent; as third colt, for hard lump on bone from kick, used as illument and blister; and fourth, on a borse for sprained ankle and tendon.
Have been pleased with results and exp-ct to order more soon.

JOHN A. KAYERS.

The Planet Jr. (S. I.. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) catalogue for 1995 is enclosed in an attractive cover (embessed) in red and gold and contains, in addition to outs of the Planet Jr. implements, a number of half-tone cogravings of fold scones showing Planet Jr. machines in operation in this and other countries. The ongravings are of small size, and we understand that dealers are obtain duplicative for use in any Planet Jr. family includes Planet Jr. hald, horse hoe, two-row and orchard cultivaters, Planet Jr. and Firedy bean and boot's quitivater and coltivater strachments, Planet Jr. cultivater shovels, Planet Jr. and Firedy hand agricultural implements, Firefly hand plows, Planet Jr. harrows, colery hillers, potate digrees, garden med seed sowers and drills, runner attachments, Planet Jr. and Firedy agricultural steel shapes and garden weeders.

When the Editor read 10,000 plants for 16c, he could hardly believe it, but upon second reading finds that the John A. Salser Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., than whom there are no more reliable and extensive seed growers in the world, makes



ine, solid Cabbage ich, juicy Turnipa blanching, nutty C ich, buttery Lettu plendid Onions,

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Weights and selections guaranteed. Fur new and selections hide house affords every facility for trements among the age of the selection of the IDES, CALF, PELTS AND TALLOW C. HAPP, 202-210 Vance St., Toledo, O.

MEADOW BBOOK HEREFORDS. For sale- a fine lot of young bulls and helfers, all registered and sired by prine-winning bulls. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Herd satabil-hed less. H. N. THOMPSON, Woodstock, III. W. od/stock is fifty-one miles northwest of Chicago on the C. & N. W. R. R.

LYONS GAP HEREFORDS. Property of Haynes L. Morgan, Saltville, Va. I ve for alls some well-bred young buils and a few solos helfers by Marmaduke. Prices right, In-section and correspondence invited.

WOODLAND HEREFORDS.

Herd headed by the prize-winning Perfection 16 thoms, son of the \$10.00 Prize and Beau Donald 26 design. This herd consists of the most noted cattle of the brees. S ch as Merley May the dam of the great perfection famil; Columbia, as a ster of the great paint of the 35100 Miss Dale, blub at Tale Mitshet 6th dam of the 35100 Miss Dale, blub at the state of the 25100 Miss Dale, blub at the state of the 25100 Miss Dale, blub at the state of the 35100 Miss Dale at the 35100 Miss Dale at the state of the 35100 Miss Dale at the 35100 Mi priced 3-jear-old helf-rever sold at public anction in the world; the arise Carnation, the hishest priced be ear-old of list; and others of imilar breeding, built and helfars for sale by the above great sires at all lime , J. C. Al'A My. Moweauga, Ill.

Tre animal representing the above herd at the St. outs international is Happy Christmas (21447), ampion built (all breeds and majors in Empland. He to been seed exclusitely on the natin hard for two as as and has proved in self, and acknowledged to the be t champion stock gett r that ever left in the self. He sided first and a conductation of the self and acknowledged to the best champion stock gett r that ever left in the self. He sided first and a conductation of the self. He sided first and self.

C. F. SANDERS, KEMPER, ILL. Breeder of Hereford Cattle. Herd headed by Duke of Woodbard 1981s. Also : ure bred Parred Plymouth Rock chickens and eggs in season. Visitors welcome.

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In all Colors Lizard, Snake, Seal and Fancy Leathers of all Descriptions 83, 85, 87 MALVERW ST., NEWARK, N. J.

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